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MUNICIPAL LESSONS FROM SOUTHERN GERMANY

HENRY S. LUNN, M.D., J.P.

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MUNICIPAL LESSONS FROM SOUTHERN GERMANY

BY

HENRY S. LUNN, M.D., J.P.

HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH MUNICIPAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE STUDY OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INSTITUTIONS

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN GORST

LONDON

T. FISHER UNWIN

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NOTE BY THE AUTHOR

I WISH to acknowledge the kind help which I have received in preparing the following account of the Visit of the British Municipal Society to Germany last year, from the Ober-bürgermeister of Frankfort, the First Bürgermeister of Munich, the First Bürgermeister of Nuremberg, the Ober-bürgermeister of Heidelberg, the Ober-bürgermeister of Homburg, and the Municipal authorities of all these cities, Stadtrat Dr. Ziehen, Stadtrat Lautenschlager, and Professor Sieper.

I am also indebted to the following works: "Guide to the Public Works of Frankfort-on-the-Main," published by the City Engineer's Department, for Chapters V, VI, and VII; "Children of the State," by Sir John Gorst; the "Reports of the Gainsborough Commission on Life and Labour in Germany"; and "Roman Remains in Central Germany," by E. S. Balch.

I would also express my thanks to the authorities of the City of Munich for the courtesy which provided a full report, printed in German and English, of the speeches at the Banquet on May 26th, 1907.

HENRY S. LUNN.

OLDFIELD HOUSE,
HARROW-ON-THE-HILL,
March 31*st*, 1908.

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MUNICIPAL LESSONS FROM SOUTHERN GERMANY

INTRODUCTION

By the Right Hon. Sir John Gorst

This book contains an account of visits paid in 1907 by the Committee for the Study of Municipal Institutions Abroad to some of the principal cities of Southern Germany. The tour was one of several similar expeditions which the Committee have made in recent years to foreign parts. The plan of furnishing facilities to those engaged in the administration of local affairs in the United Kingdom of seeing how they manage such matters abroad was an invention of Dr. Henry S. Lunn; it is not a part of the commercial enterprise of which he is the head, but is designed as a public service beneficial alike to the people of this country and to their foreign neighbours. The expeditions are under the control of a Committee to which Dr. Lunn gives the benefit of his experience and organising skill, but he derives no pecuniary profit from the tours which are carried out.

The German Emperor, whom certain journals and politicians in our country credit with deep designs against Great Britain, at once perceived the significance and importance of the project, and appreciated the good effect it would have in bringing the people of Germany and Great Britain to know

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by the Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister,
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soil and planted in our own country, nor

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and understand each other better ; a close acquaintance would, in his judgment, be the means of counteracting the sinister misrepresentations of mischief-makers in both countries, of cementing the alliance between the two nations, and of thus giving an additional security for the peace of the world.

In May 1905, at a Court Ball in the Schloss at Berlin, Dr. Lunn and Lord Lyveden, the Chairman of the Committee, had an interview with the German Emperor with reference to the first tour of the Committee, which it was intended should be made in Northern Germany. The Kaiser said on that occasion that he felt greatly complimented by the suggestion that such an educational tour should be arranged to the cities of Germany, and that he would desire his Ministers to do all they could to make the visits to the various cities a success. The first expedition of the Municipal Committee left England in June 1905, and in the interval Dr. von Meister—the Under Secretary for the Interior—had been twice to England to help in making the necessary arrangements, and had also visited different German cities to ensure for the Committee a proper and hospitable reception. This was done when the anti-German alarmists in Great Britain were in an intense fever of apprehension because of the action of the Kaiser to protect German interests in Morocco. The Committee in 1905 visited Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Berlin, Charlottenburg, and Dresden. They met with unvarying kindness and magnificent hospitality from the officers of the Imperial Government and the Burgomasters of the cities visited. From Berlin they were, by the Kaiser's express command, taken down to Potsdam and entertained by Dr. von Meister. In each place the greatest pains had been taken to collect and furnish to the British Committee all the information on local affairs that could be desired.

A return visit of the German Burgomasters, on the invitation of the Municipal Committee, took place in London in 1906.

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The most remarkable feature of this visit was the interest taken by His Majesty the King in the reception and entertainment of these officers. They were received at Buckingham Palace, presented to the King, and addressed by him in their native language. A special invitation was given to them to visit Windsor Castle, where they were entertained at luncheon, by the King's command, in the Waterloo Chamber. At various banquets given in their honour, or to which they were invited, they were addressed by the Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister, and several of the Cabinet Ministers; so that official countenance to these Municipal Visits, which was entirely withheld in 1905, was amply conceded in 1906.

The visits of the Municipal Committee in 1906 were made to Zürich, Innsbrück, Saltzburg, Vienna, Carlsbad, and Budapest, and no visit was made to any of the cities of the German Empire; but in 1907 a number of cities in South Germany received and entertained the Municipal Committee in the manner recorded in this volume. The reader can judge for himself whether there has been any slacking off in the cordial feeling which was first exhibited towards British Municipalities in 1905, and will be able to appreciate the zeal and patriotism with which the rulers of the South German States have followed the noble example set to them by the German Emperor and the King of Great Britain and Ireland.

The main purpose and the chief usefulness of the tours promoted by the Municipal Commitee are the instruction and education of British local authorities in the possibilities which local administration enjoys of improving the health, the efficiency, and the happiness of the people generally, and especially of that large class of the people who are workers. No one is so foolish as to suppose that the institutions of Prussia or Austria or Hungary or Switzerland can be transported bodily from their native soil and planted in our own country, nor

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that full information about them cannot be dug out of treatises and Blue books and consular reports. The Committee does not aspire to discover, but only to display to interested inquirers foreign plans of local government which have stood the test of trial and experience. But

> Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem
> Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelitas.

The alderman who has neither inclination nor leisure to wade through a Report, will survey with pleasure a hospital, a school, or a slaughter-house, will ask eager questions and fill his mind with useful information gathered at first hand. When he goes back to his city, he tells his brother aldermen and councillors what he has seen with his own eyes, and he is ready to consider any plan by which similar advantages can be obtained for the people of his own country.

He will have learnt abroad that local self-government means a great deal more than in common parlance is attached to that term in our own country. It is more than the mere administration, by a popularly elected body, of powers strictly limited and defined by Act of Parliament while they are jealously watched over with a grandmother's solicitude by a bureau in Dublin, or Edinburgh, or London, which is bound by the rigid uniformity of a red-tape system, and knows little and cares less for the special needs of the locality. It is quite true that in Prussia, for example, local administration is no more neglected and uncared for by the Central Government than in Great Britain. But the intervention is directed to secure the appointment of capable municipal officers, and to the prevention of jobbery. The Local Authority is credited with a better knowledge than the central one of the wishes and needs of the people, and has an extensive discretion for initiating and carrying out measures for the common good which they desire.

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The first thing that strikes a British councillor in a foreign city is the number and variety of the functions with which, for the benefit of the citizens, the public authority charges itself. The benevolent anxiety about the possible losses risked by municipal trading is little felt abroad. Most Town Councils not only supply water, gas, and electric lighting and power, and make a good profit in relief of local expenditure, but also finance all the hospitals, treatment of phthisis, and all the schools, including colleges for advanced technical instruction. In most places the Municipalities own and work the tramways with very low fares and very high profits; they maintain fire-stations with the most advanced apparatus; they have abbatoirs regulated by veterinary science for the slaughter of animals for human food; in such cities as Cologne, Frankfort, and Mannheim they manage enormous docks for the accommodation of fresh-water navigation; they maintain for the recreation of the citizens museums, picture galleries, parks, playgrounds, baths, bands of music, and even theatres. Nobody supposes that all this public social work improves the chances of that bugbear of the British middle class, with which vested interests so easily frighten them—Socialism. Indeed, in Berlin, the Social Democrats complained that the German people were made so happy and contented by their excellent municipal administration that the divine discontent, essential for carrying out revolutionary changes, was altogether wanting: it was a case in which the slave basely hugged his chains.

When you come to inquire why this varied administration is so efficient, and why the people get such good value for the expenditure of public money, of which not a sixpence is thrown away, the answer is not difficult to discover. The affairs of the city are managed not by amateurs, but by experts. The rich, vain, ignorant upstart, who owes his position at the head of affairs not to his own merits, but to the favour of a political

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party, is for the most part unknown. The calling of a Burgomaster is a skilled profession to which a life-time has to be devoted. The aspirant begins as a minor official of a small town; he rises through various official grades, including probably the office of burgomaster of little towns, until in his ripe age, and after long proof of capacity, he at last rises to be Ober-bürgermeister of such cities as Frankfort or Cologne, with burgomasters under him to carry out the duties of the separate departments of the city's business: from such a position he may be transferred to the central national administration and become finally Minister of the Interior. The burgomasters are elected to their office by the Town Councils, but subject to the veto of the Central Government. This veto would be promptly exercised if the Council were to elect a person whose antecedents and experience did not warrant his capacity to fulfil the duties of his office; and the Councils therefore choose men who are already experienced in the profession of local administration, and whose characters warrant advancement in their profession. Once appointed, an Ober-bürgermeister has a safe and permanent position; he can only be got rid of on some substantial ground, and is usually entitled to a pension for the rest of his life from the city he has served. The officer who in our local administration most nearly answers to the position of the Burgomaster is the Town Clerk, but he is the servant and not the master. The Mayor, who is only a temporary head, may be totally ignorant of civic administration; he may owe his position to great wealth, to an aristocratic title, to personal popularity, to the ascendency of the political party to which he has attached himself, to the support of a ring, to anything except the capacity for managing the affairs of the city which is the chief and indispensable attribute of a Burgomaster. It is true that the Mayor, if a wise man, will adopt and carry out the

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policy of his nominal servant the Town Clerk; if he does, the city's business goes on smoothly, and the arrangement only furnishes another example of what is so common in our administration, Imperial and Local, the responsibility and pomp of office ascribed to an ornamental head, while the real power is exercised and the strings pulled by an unknown subordinate.

The local finance of foreign cities is based upon more rational principles than our local finance at home. With us, except for subsidies given for certain objects from the Imperial Exchequer, all local revenue out of which the local expenditure has to be provided is raised by rates on property. This is a tax which falls exclusively in the long run not upon the occupier, but upon the owner of property taxed. It is the part of the annual value of the land which the State intercepts and diverts from the pocket of the land-owner into its own coffers. This is effected by making the occupier of the property pay a certain percentage on the rent of the property he occupies to the public. If the occupier had no rates to pay, the owner, by the higgle of the market, could exact from him so much more rent, and thus the money paid in rates is money that would find its way into the owner's pocket if no rates existed. The owners of property are well aware of this economic fact: the House of Lords and the propertied classes offer on all occasions a bitter opposition to the imposition of rates; in legislation they endeavour to throw all possible expenditure upon the Consolidated Fund and not on rates; they keep through the central offices in London, such as the Home Office, the Board of Education, and the Local Government Board an effective check upon the powers of the Local Authorities to levy rates; and they have actually succeeded in persuading great masses of the people that it is the poorer occupier and not the richer owner who really is impoverished by high rates. The delusion has been carried to such a length that in poor

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districts like the East of London you witness the strange phenomenon of a body like the Social Democratic Federation proposing to transfer expenditure from the rates, which the poor do not pay, to the taxes, of which they do pay more than their fair share. In cities in Germany every inhabitant is assessed at a certain annual income, estimated according to his profession or calling, the style in which he lives, and his general position in the place; and on the basis of this assessment he pays his share of the local requirements. All the local revenue is disposed of by the elected Council, to which the Ober-bürgermeister has to submit his budgets of expenditure, and from which he has to obtain sanction for his schemes. In this Council riches have a great ascendency. The electors are divided into three classes—those who make the highest payments and contribute one-third of the revenue, those who make the lowest payments and contribute one-third of the revenue, and the intermediate class which contributes the remaining third. Each class elects one-third of the Town Council. To our British ideas this arrangement is quite indefensible. We groan in helpless subjection under the indirect power of wealth, but we are horrified at the idea of directly recognising its ascendency. The strange thing is that these oligarchic Councils are much more liberal with public money than our democratic ones; they spend much more freely on schools, hospitals, parks, and public recreation. In building new schools, for example, there is none of that eagerness to cut down the cost to the lowest point so congenial to British plutocracy. Rich people abroad seem to have learnt that a prosperous and contented people makes them richer and happier themselves, a lesson which in Great Britain we have still to learn. Such an experiment as the establishment of open-air schools for ailing children, now adopted in many places in Germany and Austria, could not be made here out of public funds, though private persons have

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with voluntary funds made some attempts to copy it. It is truly observed in a pamphlet called "The Abandoned Child," which has lately been published by Mr. Bramwell Booth, that in the application by Local Authorities of power for social reform conferred on them by Parliament, "the process of deliberation seems to have been admirable—for conciseness and simplicity. It lay in two short questions to the clerk, and in two still shorter answers:

"Will it cost us anything? Yes.

"Are we obliged to do it? No.

"There it ended."

Useful as the Municipal Tours have proved themselves in storing the minds of Local Administrators with knowledge suggestive of practical reforms in our own cities, they have served a purpose which is from an international point of view of even greater value. They have brought into friendly and confidential intercourse the people of various countries, who have a common bond in the transaction of local public affairs and in the solution of the problems affecting the well-being of masses of the people which arise in our modern civilisation. This intercourse promotes friendship and a good understanding between the reserved and shy Briton and the more sympathetic and demonstrative people of other nations. The first to perceive this advantage of Municipal Tours was the German Emperor; he appreciated it the moment the plan of Dr. Lunn was laid before him. In this view he was soon followed by our own peace-loving King and his present Ministers.

The times have passed when

Delirant reges plectuntur Achivi.

No monarch or minister can make war in these days, unless he has the people over whom he rules at his back. When Krüger made an attack upon us in 1899 the whole people of

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the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State supported his proceeding; and when the British Government took up his challenge and repelled force by force, the Ministry of the day had the almost unanimous approbation of the British people. There are to-day persons in both Germany and Great Britain who, from some motive or other, seek on every occasion to sow enmity between the two nations, and even affect to contemplate with complacency the horrid idea of war. Nothing is a better antidote to the poisonous designs of such people than the friendship of personal regard which should subsist between the leading men of two allied nations, as the failure of an abortive attempt to make mischief has recently shown. Rivalry between Germany and Great Britain there is, and will continue to be; but it is at present the peaceful rivalry of industry and commerce, and should for ever preserve that character. Most people who visit Germany for the purpose of studying the institutions of that Empire return home with minds full of foreboding as to the possibility of maintaining British supremacy; but it is the magnificent schools, the solicitous care of the Government for the health and well-being of the people, and the Technical Universities which are turning out continually skilled and expert workmen that fill them with alarm. Such an institution as the Technical School at Charlottenburg is a far greater menace to British supremacy than a dozen *Dreadnoughts*. If our ascendency in industry and commerce is to be hereafter taken away from us, it will be by the German schools, and not by the German fleet.

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CHAPTER I

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN

AMONG those who started on Monday, May 20th, were a number of members of the Committee who had had an opportunity of closely studying German municipal life on our previous visits to Aix, Berlin, Cologne, and Dresden. Our members came with a determination to avail themselves of the opportunities which were so freely offered by the authorities in Germany for the study of Municipal enterprises.

It had been arranged that the arduousness of our task should be somewhat mitigated, as on the previous occasion we began work at 9.15 a.m., and our whole time was practically planned out from that hour until midnight. It was therefore settled that, in the cities we were to visit, a certain time should be allowed for rest in the middle of the day; otherwise some at least of our number would have succumbed to the consequences of their own zeal and the kindness of their entertainers. We started with expectations, that were more than realized, of a journey rich in opportunities for careful study and fruitful in useful lessons.

The Committee left London on Monday, and on arriving at Flushing found the first indication of that charming hospitality which we were to experience for the next three weeks. A special train, supplied with luncheon and dining cars, was awaiting us, and conveyed us direct to Frankfort, where we were met at the station by the able and energetic British

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Consul-General, Sir Francis Oppenheimer, and the two Vice-Consuls, Mr. C. W. Schwarz and Mr. C. F. Gardner, and by some of the Municipal authorities.

Although we had been travelling all night, our enthusiastic Consul-General carried off Sir John Gorst and one or two others to see an Exhibition of Trades and Industries which proved to be of very great interest.

In the evening we were welcomed by the City at a banquet which took place in the Römer or Rathaus, the historic building which is one of the glories of Frankfort. The visitors were received in the Wahlzimmer, where the Electoral Princes of Germany met to choose the head of the Holy Roman Empire, and the banquet took place in the famous Kaisersaal where the Imperial Coronation banquets used to be held, and which is hung with portraits of the Emperors.

The president of the banquet was the Ober-bürgermeister of the city, Dr. Adickes, who had at that time just been offered a position in the Ministry at Berlin. In 1891 he was re-elected Ober-bürgermeister at the end of his first term of office.

It should be noted that the first Magistrate of Frankfort (as of other German cities) does not hold office for one year only as in England, but for a term of years. He is supported by a Council, half of whom are salaried officials who must have made a special study of law and finance, and the other half honorary workers. This plan secures to the city the services of a thoroughly competent head, supported by a staff of experts corresponding to our Permanent Civil Service, and renders possible a continuity of policy which is sadly lacking in the administration of English towns. During our journey the Mayor of Birkenhead created some amusement by stating that in his experience of a certain city, the same street was taken up four separate times in one year, and each time by a different authority, for the purposes of gas, water, drainage

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Adickes

DR. ADICKES, OBER-BÜRGERMEISTER OF FRANKFORT.

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and electric light. Such a thing would have been inconceivable in Frankfort, or any other German town.

It was with great pleasure that we received the hearty greetings of Herr Adickes and his able colleagues. In addressing us at the dinner, the Ober-bürgermeister expressed the pleasure with which he welcomed us in the historic Kaisersaal. He found in our second visit to Germany both a proof of our interest in the management of public affairs, and of the progress that had been made by German cities in local administration.

Continuing, he pointed out that England had been the teacher of the European Continent in local government as well as in politics, and Europe had learned from her both constitutional government and the system of trial by jury. The rapid increase in the population of the towns had forced on us the consideration of new social problems, and he recognized the energy with which England had faced these problems, and the happy results that had ensued.

In Germany they had the same problems to face, and they also had to put their shoulders to the wheel to better the conditions of life, especially for the working classes. But while the problems were identical, the methods of fighting against the common enemy were different. This difference was necessitated by the varying development of institutions and the different manners and customs of the people.

It seemed, therefore, that a comparative study of various methods of social reconstruction might be of high value and German cities offer a favourable field for this study because of the differences in the constitution of each.

Such comparative studies were not only directly useful, but they offered much greater indirect advantages. Dr. Lunn, he said, was right in entitling his report of the last visit to Germany, " Municipal Studies and International Friendship."

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The best method of securing friendship between nations, as between individuals, was through community of work, through an intimate knowledge of each other's ideals, and an ungrudging admiration of each other's progress combined with zealous efforts to attain the common goal.

The historic hall in which they met revived the memory of the Holy Roman Empire, the existence of which was considered by Dante and other great mediæval thinkers to be essential to the welfare of mankind, and which undoubtedly in certain respects embodied the loftiest ideals of human government. Mr. Bryce had devoted an admirable work to the history of this strange creation, as he calls it, of ancient tradition and mystical faith, founded on the conception of a universal religious state and centring round the co-ordinate powers of the Emperor and the Pope. He has shown how the Empire preserved the memory of ancient order and culture, how it tamed the barbarous nations of the North, and saved the European peoples from narrow and jealous exclusiveness. It rendered possible mutual knowledge and co-operation and preserved the feeling of a brotherhood of nations.

It was inevitable that this system should pass away. But the long agony of the Holy Roman Empire was inextricably bound up with the history of the German nation, whose political existence under its present organization dates back only for some thirty odd years. The Germans are at the same time a very old people and quite a new nation, and this in itself is a source of difficulties and misunderstandings.

Distracted by varying schools of thought and irreconcilable schemes for social progress, the modern world may appear to be waiting for some new idealistic system, possibly already in the germ. This new body of ideals and beliefs may embrace some portion of that which was the soul and essence of the Holy Roman Empire,—its love of peace, its sense of the brother-

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hood of mankind, its recognition of the sacredness and supremacy of the spiritual life.

Sagacious observers recognize that the commercial antagonisms of democracies are as fertile in menaces to peace as were ever the dynastic interests of princes.

The Secretary of the Committee had declared it to be incumbent on all who in any way could strengthen the bond of international friendship to put forth their best endeavours in that direction. It was in full agreement with the Committee as to the imperative obligation of this duty that he gave them a hearty welcome that evening.

The President of the Committee, Lord Lyveden, in his reply referred to the signs that Germany "had thoroughly applied in municipal life that scientific spirit which had made her success in commerce and industry so great."

He was followed by Sir John Gorst and Regierungs-Praesident Dr. von Meister. The statement of Sir John Gorst that the aim of the visit was "the strengthening of international peace, which is the highest aim of civilization," was received with loud cheers.

The morning was devoted to visiting the city, which impresses visitors so strongly by its air of prosperity and wealth, no less than by the interesting memorials of the past in which it abounds.

One of the most interesting and memorable events of the morning was the reading of the able paper on Education which is printed in the following pages.

The members were particularly interested in the work of the Labour Bureau, which Frankfort was the first town in Germany to organize. The scheme was imitated at Stuttgart, and has since then been largely adopted all over Germany.

The preliminary work of organizing the Bureau began in 1890, but it did not become an accomplished fact till five years

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later. It is composed of a Committee of twelve, six of whom are employers of labour and six elected by the workmen.

The rapid development of the work of the Bureau since its formation is shown by the following figures:

In 1895, there were 7,947 places vacant, 14,740 applications for work received, and 6,492 places were filled by the agency of the Bureau.

In 1904, the vacancies were 42,471, the applications 66,340, and the places filled 34,050.

The Labour Bureau of Frankfort is more largely taken advantage of than any other similar institution in Germany, and it is accepted as a valuable instrument for bringing the employer and the employee together.

There is a Board of Arbitration for industrial disputes consisting of 66 members, half of whom represent the employers and half the employed. The chairman is elected by the City Council. The Board has no compulsory powers; it cannot compel witnesses to attend nor can it enforce its awards; but it provides a much-appreciated means of discussion and communication between the two parties.

The Housing of the Working Classes is another question which particularly interests the members of urban local authorities. A Building Society founded by a Frankfort Trades Union has erected some blocks of houses, consisting of two- and three-room dwellings, with a good laundry and playground attached. The rent for three rooms, with cellar and attic, is 30s. a month. These tenements may be compared to the London County Council flats which are let at 15s. per week, but the outward appearance of them is distinctly more attractive. It is intended now only to build tenements consisting of two rooms and a kitchen, as there is some difficulty in letting the larger tenements.

Connected with these buildings is a sort of Club House,

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comprising the offices, a restaurant, and various rooms which are used for meetings and entertainments. Members bring their families to the restaurant in the evenings for social intercourse and light refreshment, and perfect order prevails.

The question of housing is specially important in Frankfort, as rents are exceptionally high. Thirty-two per cent. of the inhabitants occupy dwellings of one room and a kitchen.

After their morning's labours the visitors were entertained by Sir Francis Oppenheimer at a delightful lunch given in the beautiful Palm Gardens. The British Consul-General, in a speech as happily conceived as expressed, referred to the Anglo-German understanding in these words:

"Your visit to Germany two years ago and your cordial reception; the German return visit and its splendid progress; your second visit now and the even more cordial welcome which you are receiving—if such be possible—are facts which all must understand. Verily, where deeds and facts are so eloquent there is no need for speeches."

After lunch, the Director of the Gardens took the members over the greenhouses and they then paid a visit to the Goethe Museum and the Hospital.

On the following morning the members drove round the western extension of the town and inspected some workmen's dwellings.

The Ober-bürgermeister, Dr. Adickes, who is himself the author of the "Adickes Law" which deals with the systematic development of the suburbs of German towns, gave a most valuable and interesting statement on this subject in the Rathaus, explaining the methods which were followed in town development. The English visitors, who knew by bitter experience the results of the haphazard methods of extension permitted in English towns, listened with great interest to the Ober-bürgermeister's address.

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A High School for Girls, very fully equipped, was also visited. These High Schools are extensively supported out of public funds, as will appear when it is stated that the cost to the parent for the education of each girl is reckoned at £7 10s., while the cost to the city is £40 per annum.

The members also visited the magnificent College of Commercial and Municipal Science erected by the philanthropy of eminent citizens of Frankfort at a cost of £150,000. The college obtains some funds from the fortune of two million marks left by the Brothers Jugel to the City in memory of their father, but it is otherwise supported by the Municipality.

The visit to Frankfort terminated—all too soon—on Thursday, May 23rd, when the English delegates and those who had not only welcomed them with the most generous hospitality, but impressed on them lessons never to be forgotten, met at luncheon at the magnificent Restaurant of the Frankfort Railway Station. The gathering was presided over by Dr. Adickes, the Ober-bürgermeister, whose ability and courtesy the Committee had learned to esteem so highly. The health of the City officials was proposed by Mr. Percy Alden and Mr. Chiozza Money, who dwelt on the lessons that had been learned during the visit and on the friendly feelings that had been called forth on both sides.

The Ober-bürgermeister in his reply advised that the Press should reverse Shakespeare's dictum that men's evil manners live in brass and their virtues are writ in water. He trusted that when newspapers attempted to stir up international strife, their words would be writ in water, but that they would write on the rock words of enduring friendship.

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HOMBURG

At 2 p.m. the members of the Municipal Committee left for Homburg, where they were the guests of the City.

Immediately on arrival they were taken to the Saalburg to inspect this ancient Roman fortress, which has recently been restored by order of the Emperor.

Historians tell us that about the end of the first century A.D. the Romans invaded the plains of Hesse Nassau, then occupied by German tribes, and established themselves south of the Taunus. The line of fortifications which they built to protect their new "sphere of influence" is known as the "Pfahlgraben," and extends from the Rhine to the Danube. This barrier was guarded by fortresses of which the Saalburg was one of the most important.

The first modern writer who refers to this building was a native of Homburg, Elias Neuhof, who wrote a short account of it in 1777. In his time it was still in a state of tolerable repair, although it had served as a quarry of ready-cut stone to the neighbouring peasants, and a good deal of the material had been carried off to build the Castle and Lutheran Church at Homburg in the 17th and 18th centuries. It was only in 1818 that orders were given which prevented the ruin from being further despoiled. In 1853 excavations were begun on the site by the antiquarian F. G. Habel. Many interesting coins and other relics of the Roman period have been discovered.

In 1897, the Emperor William II. ordered the reconstruction of the central building as nearly as possible on the original lines, and the work is now progressing. Every care is taken to ensure the utmost possible accuracy in reconstruction. Roman camps similar in character have been examined in all parts of the world, and the works of Cæsar, Tacitus, Vitruvius

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and Vegetius have been consulted, so that the restoration will possess a high historical and antiquarian value.

The southern wall and half of the eastern and western walls, the Porta Decumana, the Porta Dextra and Sinistra, and the Prætorium have already been rebuilt. Over the outside of the Porta Decumana is an inscription which reads as follows :

" Gulielmus II., Frederici III. Filius, Guilelmi Magni Nepos, Anno Regni XV., in memoriam et honorem parentum castellum limitis Saalburgense restituit."

The objects found in the excavations have been stored in the very interesting Saalburg Museum. Here the visitors had the advantage of the guidance of Geheimer Ober Baurat Professor Jacobi (under whose superintendence the Museum has been arranged and who has directed the reconstruction of the fortress), and also of Dr. Rudiger, President of the Homburg Town Council.

Later on they inspected the Homburg waterworks, the Kur Gardens, and the Kaiser Wilhelm Bad. A telegram was dispatched to the Emperor from the Saalburg containing the following passage :

" We rejoice to recognize that while Germany and all Northern Europe, our own country included, are deeply indebted to the nation which first built this fortress for advance in civilization, the Continent of Europe and the whole world are also profoundly indebted to your Majesty for preserving Europe during the whole of your Majesty's reign from the horrors of a great international war."

In the evening the Homburg Kur Direktion gave a dinner in the Kurhaus, when Ober-bürgermeister Mass greeted the guests in the name of the town and proposed the health of King

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Lord Lyveden.
Professor Jacobi. Sir John Gorst.

MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH MUNICIPAL SOCIETY AT SAALBURG, MAY 25TH, 1907.

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Edward. During dinner the gardens were illuminated and a concert given by the famous Homburg Kur Kapelle. At eleven o'clock the visitors returned by special train to Frankfort, greatly delighted with the experiences of the day.

During the stay at Frankfort, Lord Lyveden had the gratification of receiving the following telegram from Prince Bülow:

"At the very highest command, I thank the Committee for the telegram sent from Goch. His Majesty the Kaiser wishes the Committee a satisfactory progress in its journey, and hopes that the members will take back to their homes pleasant and useful impressions."

On Friday morning, the 25th, the members went to Nauheim, in accordance with an invitation from the Kur Direktion, and went over the new Baths and grounds. Geheimrat Dr. Fuchs and Ober Baurat Schmick were present as representatives of the ministry. They returned to Frankfort at midday, proceeding thence direct to Nuremberg.

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CHAPTER II

GERMAN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

BEFORE proceeding to give details of the various institutions which it was our lot to study in Germany, it may be of interest to say a few words with reference to the German system of Municipal Government, and to point out some of the respects in which it differs from the English system.

It has been well said that the system of Municipal Government in Germany has been shaped by the conviction that the work of governing a town is so important and so difficult that it requires the whole working time and all the powers and thought of able men who have acquired special knowledge of the problems of town administration by a long experience of the work, and who know that if they are guilty of neglect of duty or act dishonestly, they will be ruined for life by losing their position, the salaries on which they live, and the confidence of the public, without which they cannot obtain other appointments.

While a considerable number of persons on the Town Council are permanent officials, the majority of members are elected, and it is the elected members who appoint the First Bürgermeister and such other men as are needed to perform the duties discharged in England by Chairmen of Committees. The First Bürgermeister, or Ober-bürgermeister as he is called in Prussia, has to assist him two or three Bürgermeisters and other permanent officials, who are invariably men of high educational standing and great experience.

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The First Bürgermeister holds his office practically for life, but he is subject to re-election for long terms of office. The members of the City Councils are re-elected by sections, so that the composition of a municipal body is never completely changed, as it might possibly be in England in consequence of a municipal election. This ensures a continuity of policy which is of the greatest value in administration.

My friend Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the American "Review of Reviews," has rightly dwelt on the admirable work done by the municipal officials of Germany and on the fact that election to municipal office is regarded as a high honour. This last fact would be less striking to an Englishman than to an American, but still the status given by popular opinion to municipal office and rank is even higher in Germany than it is with us.

The permanent municipal officials in the great German towns correspond pretty nearly to the chief permanent officials of the great Government Departments of Whitehall.

The proportion of salaried officials on the municipal bodies varies in different towns. In Berlin it is 17 out of 34; in Dresden 13 out of 32; in Munich 16 out of 36; in Frankfort 9 out of 17.

The method of election is very undemocratic. The electors are divided into three categories, according to their wealth, and each of these categories elect one-third of the members. The figures for Aachen will show how the system works out in that city:

130 electors elect one-third of the council,
1,200 electors elect one-third,
8,000 electors elect one-third.

This system undoubtedly gives much greater influence to property than the English system of one vote one value, and it is interesting to note that notwithstanding that property

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has such a preponderating voice, municipal enterprise is so much more active than in England, and municipal expenditure so much greater in relation to the total wealth of the city.

It is also interesting to note the method of municipal taxation which prevails over great part of the German Empire —for instance, in Prussia. For the facts which follow I am indebted to Mr. Robert Donald:

"The Municipality collects all the taxes for its own purposes and for the State. State taxes consist of an Income Tax and a Fortune Tax. Income tax in Prussia is levied on salaries or profit of £39 10*s.* annually and upwards. The tax on incomes between £39 10*s.* and £50 is 6 marks, or ·6 per cent. On incomes from £50 to £52 10*s.*, the levy is 9 marks, or ·9 per cent., rising progressively until 4 per cent. of the income is reached at £4,375. The income tax which Cologne handed over to the State amounted to £231,253 5*s.* 6*d.*

"The Prussian State also levies a Fortune Tax, which is an impost on the amount of fortune or capital invested by individuals in house property, land, and trade. This amounts to 53 pfennige or about 6*d.* for every 6,000 marks. Fortunes below 6,000 marks, however, are exempt; so also are fortunes up to 20,000 marks, when held by persons who are exempt from income tax. This tribute in Cologne provided the State with £39,466 last year.

"With regard to the city's own revenue, its chief source is a supplementary income tax, which exceeded the amount handed over to the Government.

"The Corporation levies a ground tax on land, whether built on or not, fixed this year at 2.28 marks per 1,000 marks of value of land and buildings. In case of land not built on, however, three-quarters of the value is taken. The effect of this taxation of vacant land is naturally to stimulate building, and to act as a check on the rise of rents. An abatement of

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half the value is allowed on the ground tax in the case of workmen's dwellings let at low rentals, and on land belonging to mutual building societies. Land has to bear a still further tax, in the form of a transfer duty of 2 per cent. on the value of the land, when changing hands through purchase or exchange.

"The capitalist classes having been tapped by the State and the city for income tax, and by the State on their fortunes, the Municipality draws still further from them in the shape of a trade tax on every one engaged in a trade or industry. This amounts to from 1·35 per cent. to about 2 per cent. of the proceeds of the business. Enterprises the proceeds from which are less than 1,500 marks, or whose plant and working capital are less than 3,000 marks, are exempt. There is a special application of this tax for large stores dealing in more than one class of goods, and having a yearly turnover of upwards of 4,000 marks. The Higher Stores Tax then comes into operation, and is levied on a special scale.

"The city also intends to impose a supplementary tax on the transfer of land, based on the increase of the value of the land, and rising according to the amount of profit and the period of possession from 10 to 25 per cent. of the said profit. This proposition was passed by the City Council with one dissentient vote, and has now been sanctioned by the Board of Control.

"The city draws revenue from a number of other smaller sources. For instance, there is a special trade tax on license-holders, public-houses, beer shops where spirits are retailed. The rate of this traffic tax varies from 10 to 100 marks, according to the extent of the business. There is also a tax on itinerary merchants and hawkers, varying from 50 marks per day to 50 per week. The Municipality fixes an additional beer tax beyond the Government brewing tax. It is an

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addition of 50 per cent. to the Government tax. It also levies a duty of 65 pfennige per hectolitre on beer brewed outside the borough—a kind of *octroi* duty.

"In Cologne dogs are not overlooked as a source of revenue. A dog license amounts to 16 marks for each dog; but if a citizen has an additional dog it is considered a still greater luxury, and he has to pay 24 marks for it.

"All amusements—theatrical performances, concerts, horse and bicycle races, balls, exhibitions, etc.—have to pay a tax, where tickets are issued, amounting to 10 per cent. of the value of the ticket.

"House-owners have to pay drain dues for connecting the house drains with the street sewers, at the rate of about 4 marks per metre in length of the frontage, and 1 mark per metre where the frontage is not built on. Tenants pay 6 per cent. on the rent of their houses for the removal of house refuse; but dwellings which are let at less than 360 marks are exempt.

"Dues are levied for sanctioning and supervising the erection of new buildings, structural alteration, etc., and the Municipality charges 20 pfennige for supplying the citizens with information as to the address of inhabitants, etc. The total income which the Municipality of Cologne obtained last year from these various sources, exclusive of smaller items, is as follows:

"Ground and Building Tax	£136,062
Trade Tax	70,000
Higher Stores Tax	4,550
Land Transfer Tax	73,500
Traffic Tax and Licensed Houses	2,100
Beer Tax	16,625
Dog Tax	5,031

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Amusements Tax	15,312
Income Tax	271,250
Drain Dues	18,594
Household Refuse Cartage Dues	13,135
Building Dues	825 "

The cities of Prussia have a much larger measure of self-government than those of England. They have no bills to promote in Parliament and no provisional orders to obtain, nor is it necessary for Local Government Board Inquiries to be held in the case of schemes which they may desire to carry out. The result is that the German towns escape the enormous expense which municipalities in England incur through Parliamentary Bills, as well as the waste of energy involved in getting these measures through Parliament in the face of opposition.

The system of Committees is carried out much more thoroughly than in England. In a single town there may be fifty or sixty committees, and on these committees a number of members have seats who are not members of the Town Council.

Municipal ownership of land results in the large betterment profits going to the town instead of into the pockets of private owners or speculators. It also admits of the careful planning of new suburbs in towns, whether within or without the town limits.

To show how immense is the difference between England and Germany in respect of land owned by the municipalities, I may give the following figures.

The city of Frankfort owns 16½ square miles of land, *i.e.* nearly half the area which it governs. Manchester, which is nearly twice as large a city, owns one and a half square miles of land.

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Cologne, largely owing to the energy of the grand old Ober-Bürgermeister, Dr. Becker, who honoured us with a visit in May 1906, owns nearly 15½ square miles, exclusive of 82 public gardens covering 564 acres. Another remarkable instance is the town of Breslau, which, with a population of 422,000, owns nearly 20 square miles of land.

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CHAPTER III

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF FRANKFORT

(Notes of a Paper read by Stadtrat Dr. Julius Ziehen during the Visit of the British Municipal Society to Frankfort in May 1907)

THE Educational Institutions of Frankfort are not subsidized to any great extent by the State. For the Higher and Middle Schools no subsidies are received from the State; to the Elementary Schools the State contributes about £1,000, and the sum contributed for Technical Education is only £2,500. There is but one school maintained by the State alone, the Kaiser Friedrich Gymnasium, and for this the Municipality has not only given the site but also a large contribution to the cost of building.

The total yearly expenditure for all school purposes is nearly £360,000. Of this £85,000 is expended on High Schools, £40,000 on Middle Schools, £140,000 on Elementary Schools, £12,000 on Continuation Schools, £8,000 on the Trade Schools, and £9,000 on the Technical Schools.

The total expenditure for salaries in the Higher, Middle, and Elementary Schools is £224,000, and in the Technical Schools, £14,000.

The salaries of the Head Masters of the High Schools range from £360 to £500; the initial salary of the "Oberlehrer" is £195 and the maximum, £325, is reached after twenty-one years of service.

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The salary of the men teachers commences at £110 and rises to £224.

The women teachers begin at £80 and rise to £164.

Every retiring teacher is entitled to a pension.

It may be stated that the rent of the houses occupied by these teachers ranges from £28 to £40.

The number of teachers engaged in the Frankfort schools is nearly 1,300, of whom 301 are women.

The following is the average cost per annum, in 1905, of each child educated in the different classes of schools.

	£	s.	d.
Gymnasium	13	0	0
Realgymnasium	7	0	0
Realschule	9	0	0
Girls' Higher Schools	3	0	0
Middle Schools	4	0	0
Elementary Schools	4	0	0
Continuation Schools (State-aided) ..	2	0	0

The Municipality expends £500 annually in assisting teachers to study abroad and in arranging training courses for them, especially in drawing and singing.

The sum of £1,500 is provided for Gymnastic Games.

Medical Inspection is only arranged for in the Primary Schools, and the cost of this is more than £1,000 per annum.

The City of Frankfort has expended large sums of money over School Buildings, and the need of new buildings for Primary Schools is still pressing. It would be false economy not to meet this need as fully as possible. Our buildings express the latest ideas in school construction, and demand considerable outlay in the first instance, but we consider this as an expenditure for which we get good value.

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Shower-baths are provided in almost all our Elementary Schools. They are situated in the basement and are under the charge of the concierge. The pupils are supposed to attend the baths once a week, but this is not obligatory.

The cubic space allowed for each pupil is an important factor in the hygiene of the schools, and is carefully considered by our architects.

The equipment for the teaching of science involves a good deal of expense. This provision must of course be made in the High Schools.

The number of children taught in one class used to be very high, but has gradually been reduced. In the High Schools the tendency now is not to exceed a limit of 40 for the lower forms and 30 for the upper classes. This has been found to be the highest number with which one teacher can be expected to deal efficiently.

There are two Infant Schools maintained by the Municipality in addition to a number of private Kindergartens maintained by different societies, but as most of these societies are subsidized by the Municipality, it may be said that they are connected with the general educational system of the city. The actual number of children in Kindergartens exceeds 2,600, and the number of women teachers is 51. There are about 30 Kindergartens in the city.

In the newest school buildings, special buildings are set apart for the purposes of the Infant Schools.

The compulsory school age is from six to fourteen, and during these years education is gratuitous. There are eight classes in the Elementary school, and it is satisfactory to note that a considerable number of pupils remain till they enter the top class and so complete their whole course in the school. In most of these schools the classes for boys and girls are combined under one management, and it is considered an advan-

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tage to have men and women teachers working together on the same staff and as part of one institution.

The Head Teachers in both boys' and girls' schools are men. They are expected to control about twenty classes and give fourteen hours' instruction per week. The men teachers are supposed to teach 28 hours a week, but these hours are somewhat reduced after a certain period of service. The women teach for 24 hours per week.

The Elementary school confines itself to instruction in the vernacular. Instruction in cooking, laundry work and housewifery is given to the girls.

The question as to whether social distinctions should be preserved in the schools is one that cannot be discussed here. In Frankfort a strong party is of the opinion that the Common Schools should serve for all, and that all the children should pass through the "Volkschulen" instead of taking the preparatory classes for the Higher Schools. There are, however, financial reasons against this course, as the Municipality would suffer a considerable loss by sacrificing the fees at present paid by the pupils in preparatory classes, and if these were discontinued the curriculum of the higher schools would have to be considerably modified.

In cases where children of school age do not attend school the authorities ascertain that they are receiving instruction at least equal to the standard of the Primary Schools; but it is not common for children to be taught privately.

As compulsory education is now about a century old, the co-operation of the parents is on the whole satisfactory. The law as to school attendance is rigidly enforced, and those who seek to evade it cannot expect to have public opinion on their side.

The provision of school books for those whose parents cannot afford to buy them is a matter which has occasioned

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some discussion, a certain party being of opinion that the necessary school-books and appliances should be furnished gratuitously to all the children. There are, however, so many urgent claims on the Municipal funds that the balance of opinion at present seems to be in favour of supplying books only to those children whose parents are really unable through poverty to purchase them.

The registers showing the records of the children from the time of their admission are very carefully kept. Special schools, called "Hilfschulen" are established for children needing special treatment. The heads of these schools must be men of special qualifications, and they are obliged to give careful records of the whole history of each case coming under their care. No child can be transferred to a "Hilfschule" before it is eight years old. There is also a special school for deaf and dumb children.

The Middle School corresponds to what is known in England as a Higher Grade Elementary School. The course of study includes instruction in French and English, and the school fee is £2 per annum.

There is nothing to prevent a child from the Elementary School passing into the preparatory classes of the High Schools, and the proportion of those who do so is very satisfactory.

The total number of school children in Frankfort receiving secondary instruction in the High Schools was in 1905 about 5,000 (3,000 boys and 2,000 girls), and about 5,300 in the Middle Schools (2,340 boys and 2,970 girls).

A considerable number of free places in these schools are allocated to the children of necessitous parents.

The Secondary Schools may be classified according to their curriculum as (1) Gymnasia, (2) Realgymnasia, and (3) Oberrealschulen and Realschulen.

The Tuition Fees vary from 100 to 150 marks (£5 to £7 10s.).

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The course of studies in all the higher schools is calculated for nine years, but many pupils in the Realschule leave after a six years' course.

Attempts have often been made to do away with the Realgymnasium, but we may say that it still supplies a felt want in our German educational system. Nor do we think that optional courses of Latin introduced into the Oberrealschule would be a sufficient substitute for the semi-classical education that is given in this "compromise" type of school. English takes the place of Greek in the Realgymnasium, and the time thus gained allows not only for the teaching of English, but also for greater attention being given to French.

The decree issued on November 26th, 1900, the purpose of which was to provide admission to University studies for pupils from all classes of higher schools, must certainly be regarded as a step in the right direction. Classical and modern learning can now exist side by side without antagonism or disturbance.

At the present time there are 765 pupils in the Gymnasia, 458 in the Realgymnasia, and 1,672 in the Real and Oberrealschulen.

A great defect in the old system was that a boy's guardian had to decide too early in what direction he wished his education to specialize. The decision need not now be made till the boy is twelve or thirteen, as the curriculum in the three above-mentioned types of school is identical up to that age. It is very desirable that transference of pupils from one type of school to another should be made as easy as possible. It has been said that "the Modern side is largely recruited from Classical failures."

In the Frankfort schools, French is the only language learned during the first three years of school life, and six hours a week are devoted to this subject. Latin is postponed till

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the end of the third school year, but the time thus lost is more than made up by concentration on this study when once it is begun.

Passing on to the provision for the education of girls, we find that there are three Girls' High Schools maintained by the city with a total number of pupils amounting to 1,941. The full course is for nine years, but there is a continuation class where the History of Art is taught in addition to other subjects. Considerable difference of opinion still obtains on the education of women, and the movement in favour of more complete opportunities has not yet fully triumphed. At the same time much has already been done in this direction.

In addition to the city schools, there are two private Girls' High Schools with a number of pupils amounting to 1,193 in 1906.

Technical Education forms an important part of the Frankfort school system. A desirable relation between apprenticeship and technical training is beginning to be established; "technical instruction" and "practical training" are no more referred to as antagonistic, and the attitude of the manufacturers is becoming more and more liberal. The self-styled "practical men" who hold systematic and scientific training in derision are still with us, but their influence is decreasing. It is now incumbent on employers to let their young employees off for a certain period during the day to receive instruction in a Technical School.

In 1879 an Art Industry School was established by the Polytechnic Society, and in 1895 the Frauensbildungsverein set on foot a similar school for girls.

The Gewerbeschule, or School of Handicraft and Industrial Arts, includes day classes for Drawing and Painting. The number of pupils attending evening classes in this school was in 1905 about one thousand. The Building Trade classes will

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soon be separated from the Gewerbeschule and transferred to a separate school that is being founded for the purpose. Seventy-eight pupils attended these classes in the winter of 1905.

It may be added that Educational Workshops will be established as soon as the Gewerbeschule is transferred to the new building that is being erected to house it in the west end of the city.

It is the wish of the City Council that the fees should be so low as to present no obstacle to the admission of the poor student.

The Evening Continuation Schools are supposed to continue the work of the Common School. The number of Primary School teachers who are also giving lessons in the Continuation Schools amounts to 127. Eighteen teachers are also set apart exclusively for the work of these schools.

The object of these schools is twofold: (1) to continue the general mental development of the pupils, (2) to help them to become efficient in their trades. Another great advantage is that they secure the pupils from the temptations that might beset their hours of unemployment.

About £250 has been set apart in the estimates in order to introduce physical training, singing, and instructive lectures in the Evening Continuation Schools.

We cannot deny that the Continuation Schools still labour under various difficulties, though they have the support of the Workmen's Guilds. The creating of a correct public opinion on this question ought to be taken in hand by our press.

Pupils who are taking a sufficient number of lessons in the Gewerbeschule or the Handelslehranstalt may be excused from attending the Compulsory Continuation Schools.

The Handelslehranstalt (or Commercial School) was established by the city of Frankfort in 1903 after careful study of similar institutions in Saxony and Austria. The school is

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subsidized by the Chamber of Commerce. It is situated on a spot which was specially chosen as being easy of access from all parts of the city.

The course of study is intended for those who have completed their training in the Realschulen, and extends over two years.

As the diploma of this school qualifies for the shortened term of army service, the Handelslehranstalt ranks with the other High Schools and is placed under the supervision of the Provincial School Board. While the aim of the school is to give special preparation for commercial life, it does not neglect general studies. Foreign languages have an important place in the curriculum.

In addition to the Handelsmädchenschule, there is another Commercial School for girls under private management.

In concluding this brief and imperfect survey of the educational system of Frankfort, we would only point out that the school system of any city must be the logical outcome of local needs. A strictly centralised educational system that takes no account of local conditions must be less efficient than one which has grown up to meet requirements which were actually felt. The educational system of Frankfort is still in course of development, but it will appear from what has been said that the Municipal government has heartily accepted the responsibility of equipping its young citizens as fully as possible for the battle of life.

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CHAPTER IV

METHODS OF TOWN EXTENSION IN FRANKFORT

(Report of a Paper read by Herr Stadtrat Lautenschlager during the visit of the British Municipal Committee to Frankfort in May 1907)

THE mediæval town of Frankfort grew out of an old Roman settlement, which was extended for the first time in the middle of the 12th century. Streets now occupy the position of the ramparts then erected, and in one of these streets was born the most distinguished citizen of Frankfort—Johann Wolfgang Goethe. In the middle of the 14th century the town was enlarged for the second time, and the boundaries then laid down remained until the beginning of the 19th century, when the walls were broken down.

Part of the fortifications were made into public gardens; the remaining ground was sold to private persons, but on condition that on each site only one building should be erected, while the remainder should for all time be preserved as garden ground. This regulation has rendered possible the belt of public and private gardens which surrounds Frankfort, and which her citizens consider as one of the greatest benefits that their ancestors have left them.

The removal of the walls gave the town full liberty of expansion in every direction, and rendered the existence of modern Frankfort possible.

A modern German town does not resemble a modern

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English one, as the conditions of development are entirely different in the two countries.

The most striking difference is due to the fact that in Germany new streets are not the creation of private enterprise. It is not the owner of the land who makes the plans for a new street according to his own interest; but the Town Council plans the streets in accordance with the interests and needs of the whole population.

There are no restrictions as to the width of streets or as to their construction, so that the Town Council has full liberty to consider the requirements of different districts. One street may be 8 metres wide, another 12 or 13 metres wide, and so on. Some streets are 50 metres wide, so that the width of streets may be said to range from 20 to 200 feet.

The Town Council also prescribes the material to be used in the construction of roadways and footpaths, whether wood paving, asphalte, or something else.

The naming of streets is also entirely in the hands of the Town Council.

The Council decides in what streets front gardens are to be permitted and how large they must be, what streets are to be planted with trees, and where public squares, playgrounds, etc., are to be situated.

In this way a distribution of open spaces and playgrounds all over the city is secured.

The Municipal authorities also decide what classes of buildings are to be erected in the various localities. Some districts are devoted to factories, others are declared to be mixed quarters, where both dwelling houses and workshops may be erected, while the remainder is set aside as a residential district.

The following is the method of town planning followed by the Municipality. First of all a plan is made, showing the

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general scheme of the proposed new streets. The public is invited to inspect the plan and objections are received and considered by the body which has to sanction the plans, and which is known as the *Bezirksausschuss*. Only after the plan has been approved are buildings permitted to be erected.

It is in the interest of the landowners that the street plans should be approved, and it rarely happens that sanction has to be refused to a plan on account of objections brought against it.

The streets are planned not merely for this year's or next year's convenience but with a view to the probable requirements of a long period of years.

Of course the Municipality could not exercise this power of Town Planning unless they had also the power of Expropriation. This power is given by law, and there is no need to go to Parliament for special powers in a case where expropriation is necessary. But as a matter of fact it is very rarely used. In the great majority of cases the landowners prefer to hand over to the Municipality by agreement the land necessary for the formation of new streets. They know quite well that the value of their property will be raised by the erection of new streets, and also that the power of compulsion is in the background.

In many cases, however, the Municipality already owns the necessary land. The city, as well as the hospitals and other benevolent institutions which are under its control, inherits from ancient times a considerable amount of land lying within the city boundaries, and increases its landed property yearly by buying fresh estates. Within the last ten years the city of Frankfort has expended more than £10,000,000 in the purchase of land. There are no hindrances in the way of land purchase by the Municipality, and the city has always found good use for as much landed property as it possesses.

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It is needed for parks and playgrounds, for docks and warehouses, for electrical works and tramway depôts, for hospitals and schools.

In German towns all works which have the character of a monopoly are municipalized to a much greater extent than in England. The only works of the kind in Frankfort which the city does not own are the Gas Works.

The most important of the Gas Works belongs to an English company, which is very anxious to retain it as long as possible because it pays very well.

The city and the institutions under its control possesses within its boundaries 12,800 acres of land, *i.e.* more than half of the entire area of Frankfort. Outside, the Municipality owns 3,800 acres, making a total of 16,650 acres. Of this 8,500 acres are covered with wood which will probably be used for building purposes. The largest part of the timber is produced by the Municipal Forest or *Stadtwald* purchased from the German Emperors at the end of the 14th century.

You have seen how our streets are laid out and how the necessary land is acquired. But a difficulty arises from the fact that most of the land outside German cities is not in the hands of great owners but of small proprietors, and any of these plots of ground when acquired would be unfit for building purposes, being too small or too narrow for the purpose.

It is therefore necessary to bring these small plots into a shape more suitable for building purposes, and this is done by an institution called *Umlegung*, which may be rendered as Redistribution. It means that all the plots of ground belonging to different owners, situated in a given area, are united into one plot. Out of this plot is taken the land needed for streets and squares, and then the remainder is carved into suitable sites and each landowner receives a site corresponding in size to the area which he has handed over to the *Umlegung* less the

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area taken for streets. Many such redistributions have been made at Frankfort.

Of course, such a redistribution could not be carried out in any given district unless all the landowners of the district concurred in it. If a single landowner did not consent, the project could not be executed, even if it were to the undoubted benefit both of the landowners and the town. Therefore efforts have been made in the last few years to make the *Umlegung* compulsory, and at last a special act for Frankfort was passed by the Legislature, which is called the Adickes Law, after the name of our Bürgermeister, who has done most to advocate the idea of redistribution. By this Act we are entitled to make any redistribution if half the landowners in a given area consent, and if the consenting landowners possess half of the land in question. In the last few weeks an amendment to the Act has been passed, which empowers the city to take out 40 per cent. of the area in question for streets, and to leave only 60 per cent. for redistribution among the landowners.

In cases of redistribution the city acquires without payment the land required for streets. But in cases where the city has to give the land required for streets out of its own property or to acquire land by purchase or expropriation, an outlay of thousands of marks is necessitated. Fortunately the city is enabled to recoup itself, for the law provides that the landowners are obliged to repay the expense which the city has had in forming streets, as soon as they begin to erect buildings on these streets. They have to pay for each site according to the length of its frontage. Besides this, they have to pay the cost of keeping the streets in repair during a certain number of years.

In cases where public works are especially profitable to the landowners of a certain district, the city has power to raise a special rate from these landowners.

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In this way the Municipality secures its share of the profits which accrue to the landowners by town extension. Vacant sites are rated not on the income they give, but on the capital value. Moreover, the unearned increment is taxed on a sliding scale, and people have to pay a certain percentage of the profit they have made by selling a building or a vacant site.

Now, with reference to the provision of good and healthy dwellings for the working classes, there are in Frankfort, as in all large and ancient cities, a number of undesirable dwellings. But the area in which these dwellings exist is constantly decreasing, because the dwellings are being transformed into offices. A great many old houses have disappeared owing to the laying out of new streets. These new streets, which cost many millions of marks, were made chiefly to secure better lines of communication; but at the same time they have improved the housing conditions. The Building Regulations also tend in this direction.

The Building Regulations of Frankfort are drawn up by the City Council, not, as in many other German towns, by the State Government. At a very early period regulations existed which forbade the erection of unhealthy houses, and during the period of industrial expansion no cellar dwellings or back-to-back houses—and it may be added, no slums—could come into existence.

Space does not permit of quoting the Building Regulations in detail, but it may be said generally that they are designed to secure a sufficiency of air space and to diminish the density of population. The town is divided into three districts or zones. In the inner zone, buildings with basement and four upper stories may be erected; in the middle zone, houses with basements and three stories are permissible; but in the outer zone, houses may not have more than two upper stories, and in small streets only one.

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In the inner zone, one-quarter of each site must be left from buildings; in the middle zone, four-tenths; and in the outer zone, five-tenths. This does not include front gardens if such exist. In certain districts even eight-tenths of the whole space must be left free.

It is all the more necessary to provide plenty of open space because in many parts of Germany, and certainly in Frankfort, people cannot afford to have houses of their own. The working classes and even the middle classes are compelled to live in flats, because the price of land, and in consequence the rent of houses, is very high—much higher than in English towns.

One cause of this is that land is very rarely held on lease as is the case in England, and changes hands much more frequently. Each new owner expects to get a higher price for the land when he sells it, than he has paid for it, or at least to raise the rent of the houses built on the land.

The difficulty of housing, in the case of the working classes, is being combated in the following ways:

1. By the special provision of cheap artisans' dwellings.

2. By the adoption of the English system of leasehold. The Corporation gives land on lease to Building Societies and Municipal authorities, and in some cases to private persons, and if they have not the money necessary to build houses, the required sums are lent them at a very low rate of interest.

It will be seen that the conditions of the housing problem in Frankfort are very different from what they are in England, owing to the differences that exist in law and government between English and German cities. But in both cases, the same goal, *i.e.* the welfare of the community, is aimed at, albeit by different means.

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CHAPTER V

THE STREETS AND ROADS OF FRANKFORT

Method of Laying Out and Constructing Roads

THE roads of Frankfort are divided into three kinds, according to their importance and the purpose for which they are intended—*viz.* into main thoroughfares, promenades, and ordinary roads.

The main thoroughfares, radiating chiefly from the centre of the town to the old highways, are constructed with well-paved surfaces, sufficiently wide to take tramway lines, and are mostly lined with trees planted on the side-walks.

The more important promenades, which to some extent form a ring round the town, have as a rule a promenade in the middle at least 23 ft. broad, planted with rows of trees and flower beds, which is bounded on either side by asphalt or macadamized carriage-ways.

The roads in the residential suburban quarters of the city are of less pretentious proportions, and are generally laid out with gardens in front of the houses at least 16 ft. 5 in. in width.

The carriage-ways are usually constructed wide enough to admit of four carriages being driven abreast (width of one carriage with margin amounting to 8 ft. 2 in.). When the carriage-way is only wide enough to admit two carriages abreast, its width is 19 ft. 8 in., to facilitate turning round.

The tram lines are generally laid in the middle of the road,

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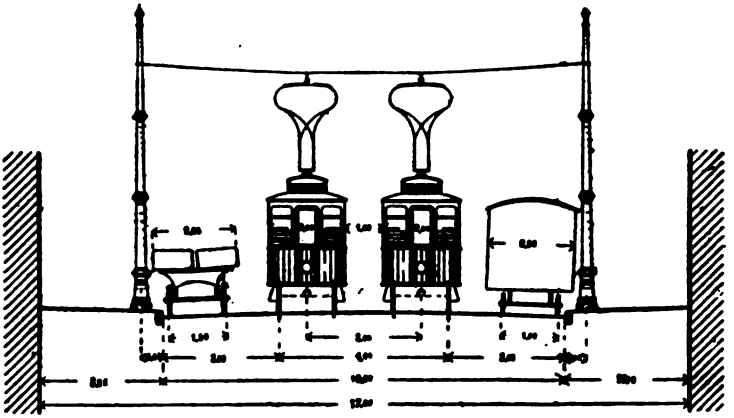
so that vehicles can draw up in front of the houses on either side.

In recent times the causeways have chiefly been used for the laying of the underground equipment, and in consequence it has often been found necessary to increase their width to an extent greater than the traffic alone would demand.



The dimensions are given in metres. One metre = 3 ft. 3½ in.

The transverse rise of the roadway in the middle is:
for macadam roads, $\frac{1}{60} + 1\frac{1}{16}$ in. (in the gutter);
„ ordinary roughly paved roads with ungrouted joints, $\frac{1}{80} + 3$ cm.
„ better paved roads with grouted joints, $\frac{1}{80} + \frac{3}{4}$ in.
„ wood paving, $\frac{1}{80} + \frac{3}{4}$ in.
„ asphalt paving, $\frac{1}{100} + \frac{3}{4}$ in.

Macadam is now only used temporarily for new streets, and for this purpose it is laid at such a lower level that hereafter it can be used as the foundation for the permanent pavement.

The macadamized country roads and the macadam roads in the built-upon portions of the town are, after wearing down, trimmed to an even surface and contour. They then receive

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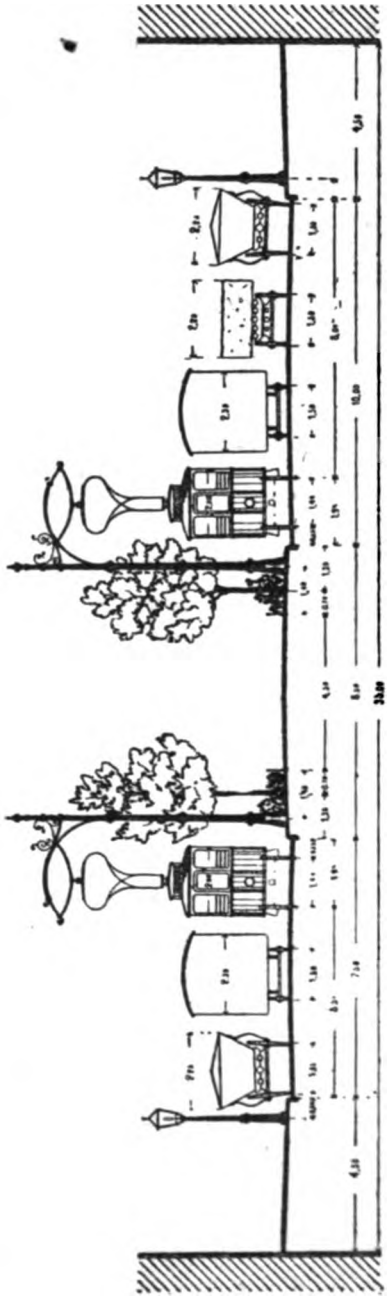
a dressing of sand about 1 in. thick, upon which a hard basalt pavement consisting of small cubes 3 to 3½ in. is laid—"Kleinpflaster."

This "Kleinpflaster" (small-cube pavement) has stood well in streets with small and medium traffic.

Formerly the final pavement of the roads was very largely made with ordinary carefully dressed cubes of hard basalt laid on a bed of sand, this pavement being called "Reihenpflaster" (row pavement).

But as this material is excessively hard and sometimes brittle, and as, owing to this, chips broke off and the stones became slippery, its use has now been much reduced.

Former experiments, in which the stones were placed directly upon a concrete foundation and the interstices filled up with cement grout, did



The dimensions are given in metres. One metre = 3 ft. 3¼ in.

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not lead to good results, inasmuch as the cement acquired such a degree of hardness that, in taking up the paving, the stones broke in half in the middle instead of at the joints. Moreover, the hardened cement grout used for the joints renders it impossible for the horses to obtain a secure footing, so that they frequently slip and fall. A further difficulty, which arises from placing the paving stones directly upon the hard concrete foundation, are the shocks and vibrations caused by the passage of heavy vans, which are transmitted to the neighbouring houses and occasion much noise. In consequence of these unfavourable results, a layer of sand 1 to 1½ in. thick was introduced between the concrete foundation and the paving stones in some streets, but latterly the concrete foundation has been altogether discontinued.

Of late years only a so-called first-class pavement is laid in all main thoroughfares, which are paved with stone setts, and this consists of a hard-rammed foundation, upon which—to the exclusion of all other material—granite setts are laid. The granite used comes from Bavaria, the Odenwald, and latterly also from Sweden. This pavement is much better than the old basalt pavement, stands the traffic well, and fulfils all the conditions required of a good sett pavement.

For the grouting of the joints asphalt is now used instead of cement, which, if good material is selected, does not easily crack or break, and also affords a firmer foothold to the horses.

The first experiments with a noiseless pavement were made with asphalt in the 'eighties, which was used either in the form of mastic asphalt, rammed asphalt, or asphalt slabs. The last mentioned, however, became in places so displaced in a longitudinal direction, that it repeatedly became necessary to substitute new slabs for the defective ones; and before ten years had elapsed they had been entirely replaced.

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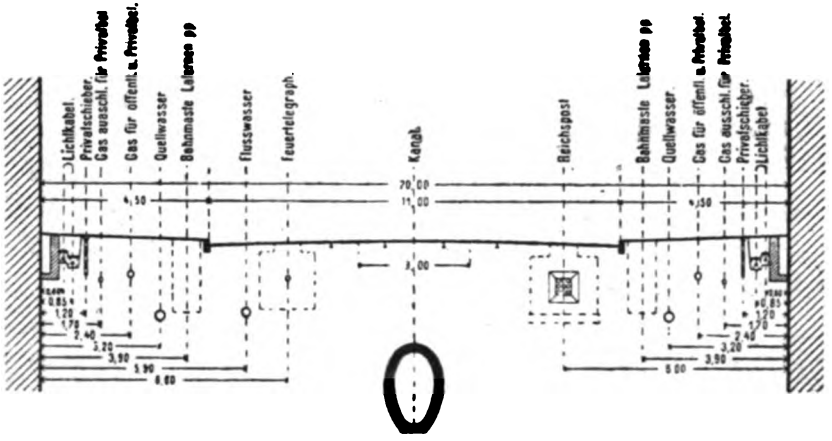
Of late, favourable contracts for the construction and upkeep of asphalt roads have been made with several firms which use either foreign or German material.

A point of special importance in maintaining asphalt paving in good repair is the question how to connect the tram rails with the asphalt paving. Frankfort, like all large towns, has made many experiments of the most varied kind to settle this point, and has for some time adopted the system of placing



The dimensions are given in metres. One metre = 3 ft. 3 in.

several rows of wood blocks (Australian hardwood) on each side of the rails. But even this method has not given altogether satisfactory results, and the practice is now to pan the whole space between the rails and also for some distance outside the rails either with hard or soft wood.

The experiments made with beech wood in some of the principal thoroughfares, as far back as the middle of the 'eighties, gave very unsatisfactory results, and in consequence of this all the wood pavement has been replaced by asphalt.

According to the experience recently gained, wood paving

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is now only used for roads with gradients steeper than 1 in 60, for bridges and tram lines.

It might here be mentioned that the experiment made on a fairly large scale in the new slaughter-house and cattle-market with Kieserling's Cement-macadam has turned out satisfactorily, so that during the year 1906 its use was extended in the public thoroughfares. This kind of paving appears to be especially suitable for roads where importance is attached to a watertight construction and absence of noise. Cement-macadam, however, must be exceedingly carefully handled, and, if cracks are to be avoided, an absolutely firm foundation is necessary. Particulars as to wear and maintenance have not yet been collected.

During the last few years experiments have also been made in various streets with slabs of small cubes ("Kleinpflasterplatten"), either in connection with macadam or concrete foundations.

In constructing side-walks it is necessary to distinguish between temporary and permanent construction. Temporary side-walks are generally made of gravel and a so-called "Homburger Kante," formed by placing narrow paving-stones in an upright position, to mark off the edge of the path from the gutter. Where in such cases the traffic is great, sometimes a third of the width of the path is covered with a pavement consisting of small cubes.

For the permanent pavement of causeways, cement slabs and small cubes are used with granite kerbstones.

Small cube paving, in addition to its being cheap, has also the advantage of drying quickly after rain, of giving the foot a firm hold, and of being pleasant to walk upon.

The most popular pavement is now the ribbed cement slabs, 1 ft. square and about 2 in. thick, which have been used since the year 1887. By exercising great care in selecting

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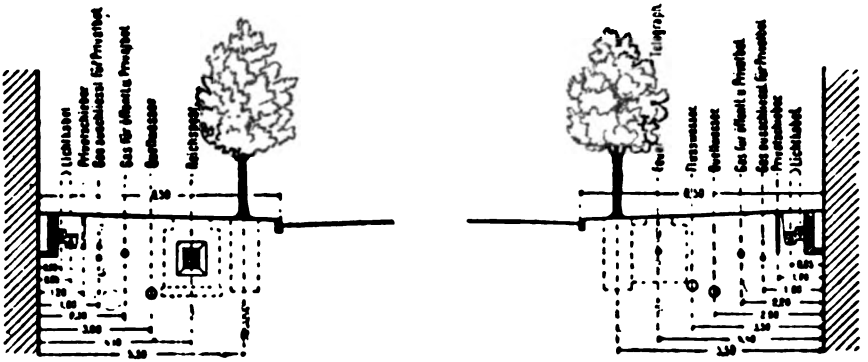
the material, they have till now proved satisfactory: they offer the foot a firm hold, and possess, moreover, the advantage that they can be removed separately without injury when it is necessary to take up the pavement and afterwards re-



The dimensions are given in metres. One metre = 3 ft. 3 in.

place it. For this it is necessary to bed them thinly in mortar —not cement.

On April 1st, 1906, the extent of the paved areas was as follows:

	Area in sq. yd.	Percentage of total
I. Carriage-ways:		
(*a*) in macadam roads	1,129,556	35·57
(*b*) in paved roads of the second class ..	608,951	19·18
(*c*) in roads paved with "Kleinpflaster"	110,521	3·48
(*d*) in roads paved with ordinary setts without foundation	666,112	20·98
(*e*) in wood-paved roads on concrete ..	286,008	9·00
(*f*) in wood-paved roads	44,364	1·40
(*g*) in asphalt roads	330,040	10·39
Total ..	3,175,552	100·00
II. Causeways:		
(*a*) gravel causeways	827,098	42·05
(*b*) paved causeways	1,140,052	57·95
Total ..	1,967,150	100·00

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The cost of repaving and maintaining the older roads is defrayed yearly out of the ordinary budget. The cost of making new roads is, on the other hand, defrayed out of special funds—*viz.* out of the municipal real estate, or by the respective building syndicates or private persons.

The making of a number of roads in a large building estate belonging to private persons is generally done by the municipal authorities under a special agreement, in which the amounts to be paid to the town both for the making and the maintenance are fixed. For building in streets which are incomplete, the owners have to pay—under the local by-law of August 13th, 1880—for clearing the ground, for making the street, and for maintaining it for five years. These costs are calculated up to the centre of the street according to the length of frontage.

The Maintenance of Roads

The maintenance of all pavements as well as all repaving work, with the exception of asphalt and wood paving, is done by the city itself, which employs permanently a considerable number of paviors. Small repairs are paid for as day-work, whilst more extensive work is paid for as piece-work.

In order not to be dependent upon the reports as to defects —generally delayed—of other authorities and to meet in advance complaints about the unsatisfactory condition of streets and roads, foremen are employed in each of the six districts into which the town is divided, who regularly visit all streets within their district and report upon all defects observed by them.

The maintenance of streets paved with asphalt or wood is done under contract by the firms who have laid this kind of pavement.

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CHAPTER VI

THE STREET-CLEANSING OF FRANKFORT

THE duties of the cleansing department of the city are as follows :

1. The cleansing and watering of all paved, asphalted and macadamized streets and squares in the town, as well as the removal of all ice, snow, etc.

2. The cleansing of the street gullies and the removal of the sludge.

3. The cleansing and maintenance of the public urinals.

4. The removal of street sweepings and refuse.

5. The cleansing of the markets and the removal of the refuse.

6. The removal of the house refuse.

The town of Frankfort is divided into six districts, each two of which are placed under a chief inspector. Each district has a depôt, situated as centrally as possible, in which the chief inspector or the sub-inspector lives, and which further contains offices, workshops, and a large mess-room for the workmen, fitted up with cooking and heating arrangements.

In these depôts, in which the men belonging to the district assemble, are kept all machines, carts and tools, and, as far as possible, all the requisite horses.

The whole of the work is done in accordance with a carefully prepared plan which deals not only with the regular work of maintaining, cleansing, and watering the streets, but also with any special work that has to be carried out in the district in

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question. In connection with this plan there is a tabular statement containing the names of all the streets, their areas, and nature of pavement. The streets with a large amount of traffic are swept six times, and all the rest three times per week.

The total area of streets that had to be swept regularly during the year 1905 amounted in the aggregate to 3,880,910 sq. yds., and may be divided up as follows:

setts	asphalt	wood	macadam	riding patts
1,585,706 sq.yds.	323,138 sq. yds.	47,322 sq.yds.	932,317 sq. yds.	27,912 sq. yds.
	1,956,166 sq. yds.		960,229 sq. yds.	
		2,916,395 sq. yds.		
Footways in front of city property		964,515 sq. yds.		
		3,880,910 sq. yds.		

On account of the traffic the cleansing of the streets is done during the night by eight gangs of men, each gang consisting of fifteen men with one watering-cart, two sweeping-machines, and two dust-carts. The gang is in the charge of a foreman, who is assisted by a ganger.

The water-carts begin their work at 11.30 p.m., the sweeping-machines at 12 midnight, and the dust-carts at 12.30 a.m.

The night-gangs start at 12 midnight, and under normal conditions finish at 8 a.m., with half an hour's interval. The night-work, however, is not finished until the sweeping-machines have completed the work allotted to them.

The quantity of work assigned to each night-gang is the area swept by two machines, working together, in eight hours, which area, according to experience, is as follows:

Two One-horse Sweepers
about 45,000 metres × 2 = 107,640 sq. yds.
Two Two-horse Sweepers
about 60,000 metres × 2 = 143,520 sq. yds.

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As 12 one-horse and 6 two-horse sweepers are usually at work during the night, the area swept nightly amounts to about 1,076,400 sq. yds.

The dust-carts, drawn by horses belonging to the town, follow the sweeping-machines and remove the sweepings as gathered.

Asphalted streets are cleansed every night except in frosty weather. They are first thoroughly drenched with water, afterwards washed, and finally the sludge is removed with squeegees. Watering during the day has now been discontinued, as it is useless and may cause danger to the traffic. On all asphalted streets are further stationed at regular intervals men whose duty it is to remove immediately any filth, especially horse-dung, and to sand wet places.

All asphalted streets are slightly sanded in frosty weather, during damp weather in spring and autumn, as well as at the commencement of rain.

The macadamized roads are cleansed by hand from two to three times weekly.

The owner is, according to the city regulations, obliged to cleanse the causeway in front of his house three times weekly, to sand it in frosty weather, and to remove snow and ice in winter. The municipal authorities, however, undertake this work, where requested, for a reasonable payment with the exception of sanding.

The annual cost of cleansing the streets per head of the population is M. 2.20 (2*s*. 2½*d*.); and per sq. yard of surface cleaned, M. 22.80 (£1 2*s*. 6*d*.).

The regular watering of the streets begins in April and ends about the middle of October, the work being done by water-carts varying in construction.

The principal thoroughfares are watered from 4 to 6 times daily, and all the other streets at least twice daily.

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The surface thus daily treated several times amounts to 2,685,020 sq. yds., and the total consumption of water to 440,000 cub. m. (97 million gallons), which is equal to 2 cub. m. per sq. yd. (say 368 gallons per sq. yd.).

The cost of watering the streets amounts during the season of 133 days to about M. 0.05 (½*d.*) per sq. yd. of watered area.

The whole of the repairs to the water-carts and to the other machines and implements used for the cleansing of the streets is done by the town in the municipal workshops.

All street gullies are cleaned at night in connection with the cleansing of the streets, but the gullies in public buildings, schools, and buildings belonging to the city are cleaned by day.

There are now in all about 13,198 gullies, and these are cleaned by 10 separate gangs of men, each of which consists of two labourers and the driver of the sludge cart. The latter has a cubical capacity of 2.29 cub. yds., and is manufactured by Messrs. E. Geiger of Carlsruhe.

The cost of cleaning amounts to about 4*s.* 7*d.* per gully per year.

At the present time there are in the town—

57 public urinals, of which
26 have water flushing arrangements and
21 oil flushing arrangements;
The number of public water closets is 10.

Each urinal and closet is cleaned daily.

For removal of the snow and ice the six districts of the town are each divided into twelve sub-districts with a staff of one foreman and 15 men to each, and as soon as the snow begins to fall the first work is the cleaning of the street-crossings. After this the main thoroughfares and the streets with tram lines are taken in hand, and for this purpose all the snow-ploughs, scrapers, and sweeping-machines are employed. The

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snow having been removed into the channels is then shovelled into heaps and then carted to the river Main or to the 20 snow-inlets on the main intercepting sewers.

As the number of men permanently employed is too small to cope with the snow-removal, it is customary to engage additional hands, their numbers varying according to requirments; sometimes several hundreds have been employed.

The municipal depôt and stables form the central offices for the supply of all the horses required for municipal purposes, the sole exception being those required by the Fire Brigade. From this office the horses are supplied for the following purposes, among others: the cleansing of the streets; the removal of house, market, and other refuse; the supply of all building materials for the various departments of the Corporation; the supply of coal, coke, and firewood for all the municipal offices, schools, hospitals, and workhouses; the carting of timber from the forest belonging to the town; the carting of the military stores to the manœuvre ground and to the rifle ranges, etc.

For all these purposes the number of the horses belonging to the city is at times insufficient, especially during the building and street-watering season, and to meet such a contingency the municipal authorities have entered into contracts with private cartage contractors to supply as many horses—frequently up to 400—as may be required.

The house refuse is removed three times a week in specially constructed covered dust-carts which collect it between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m., the whole town being divided into two districts for this purpose.

For its removal, the house refuse consisting of dust, ashes, and kitchen refuse must be placed in bins of a prescribed size and put in front of the houses at 10 p.m., otherwise it will not be collected.

The town also undertakes on request the removal by day

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of factory and other refuse, for which the following charge is made:

For the removal of 1·3 cub. yds., 1*s.* 10½*d.*, with a minimum payment of 1*s.*

The house refuse is collected and removed by the Administration either to tips outside the town or direct to fields, but owing to increasing difficulties with this mode of disposal it has been decided to erect a refuse destructor, which is now in progress.

The total quantity of house refuse amounted in the year 1905 to about 115,106 cub. yds. from a population of 335,000 inhabitants, the weight of one cubic metre of refuse being in round numbers 600 kg. (1,323 lb.); and the cost of collecting and removing this quantity was 168,000 M. (£8,285), or about 6½*d.* per head.

The carts for the removal of the house refuse have been designed by the City Engineer's department.

The emptying of the ash-bins (with a capacity of 1·06 cub. ft.) into the dust-carts takes place through small openings in the side of the cart and creates but little dust, as the openings are closed by shutters. These shutters open when the full ash-bins press against them, and close again automatically on the bin being withdrawn.

Besides these small openings the cart has also larger ones in its sides, the shutters of which can be fixed open, so that the refuse can be shovelled into the cart when necessary. Large objects can be placed into the cart through the upper door at the back.

For emptying, the cart can be tipped to such an angle that its whole contents are removed, and in this position its bottom is still sufficiently high above ground. The back can be opened to its full extent.

The cart is further so constructed that its body can be

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lifted by a crane from its frame, which is necessary for removal by ship or railway or when the contents of the cart have to be placed into a receptacle at a higher level, as is the case in refuse-burning.

Finally it is possible to push the body of the cart on to specially constructed tramway carriages, on which it can be taken, for instance, to the destructor. This can be done at any point of the tramway system.

The capacity of the cart is from 3½ to 5½ cub. yds., and it can be driven and served by one man.

The two above-mentioned departments (street-cleansing department and central depôt and stables) now employ 719 persons.

The whole of the inspectors, foremen, gangers, and street watchers wear uniforms, the others only service caps.

The town has now 220 horses and 644 carts of all descriptions.

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CHAPTER VII

THE SEWERAGE OF FRANKFORT

ALTHOUGH it became apparent in the year 1854 that the systematic sewerage of the city was an absolute necessity, the work was not commenced till the year 1867, the Chief Engineer appointed being Mr. W. Lindley, who continued to direct it until 1878, when his son Mr. W. H. Lindley succeeded him. The latter retained the office of City Engineer until 1896, and during his period of office completed the main sewerage of the city in a manner that is worthy of all praise.

The sewerage has been carried out on what is known as the "Combined System," the sewers receiving the waste water from the houses and factories (including the excreta), the rain water, and in some cases a portion of the subsoil water; and the sewage before its final discharge into the main is treated in settling tanks. For a part of the new town, however —Niddaniederung (Nidda low-levels)—it is proposed to carry out the separate system.

Owing to the configuration of the surface of the ground the main intercepting sewers have been laid parallel to the river Main; they intercept the sewage from their respective drainage areas, and the upper ones further serve as flushing-tanks for the lower ones.

The whole drainage area on both banks of the river has been divided into a high- and a low-level zone, the former comprising all that area which even in times of the highest flood can be drained by gravitation into the Main.

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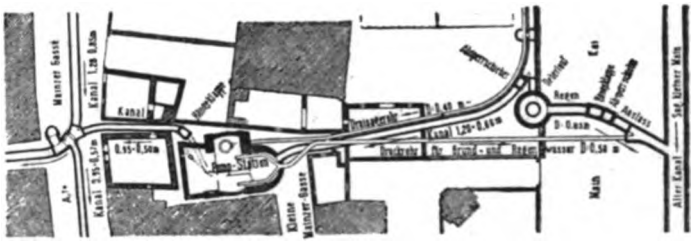
All the other parts of the town are comprised in the low-level zone, which can only be drained by gravitation into the Main when the river flows at its normal level, and the sewage from which must be pumped when this level is exceeded. For this purpose four centrifugal pumps, each of a capacity of 400 s. l. (88 gallons per second), are employed, which are erected at the Sewage Disposal Works at Niederrad below the town.

A small area in the old town, comprising about 4½ ha (11 acres), is at such a low level that its sewage must be pumped at all times. Its pumping station is situated in the Alte Mainzergasse, and the arrangement provided for is such that



Pumping Station of the Lowermost System.

the sewage can either be lifted into the main intercepting sewer of the low-level system or direct into the Main in times of heavy storms. This pumping station is further used for lowering the level of the subsoil water in the old town.

In such times when the river is in flood all connections between the high-level and low-level zones are closed by penstocks, and the sewage from the high-level zone goes then direct into the Main through the opened storm outlets, whilst the sewage from the low-level zone is lifted into the river by the centrifugal pumps at the Sewage Disposal Works.

For relieving the sewers in time of heavy rain, storm overflows have been arranged in various parts of the town.

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The depth of the sewers below the street surface averages from 14 ft. 9 in. to 16 ft. 5 in.

The gradients of the sewers vary with the locality. In the upper system the steepest gradients (1 : 40 and 1 : 100) occur on the branch sewers, and the intercepting sewers have inclinations varying between 1 : 200 and 1 : 800. In the lower system the gradients are naturally flatter, the branch sewers having falls of from 1 : 300 to 1 : 1000, and those of the intercepting sewers vary between 1 : 1500 and 1 : 2500, going down occasionally to 1 : 2700 and even to 1 : 3000. The general experience with these inclinations has proved that they are sufficient to prevent the accumulation of suspended matters in the sewers.

The quantity of sewage is smaller than the quantity of water supplied, as a portion of the latter is lost by evaporation and percolation, this loss amounting on an average of the whole year to about 15 per cent. As the water supply per head and day amounts on an average to from 37½ to 40 gallons, the quantity of sewage is taken at 33 gallons, and it is assumed that half of this amount is discharged in eight hours.

The density of population in the various parts of the town is as follows:

In the older portions of the inner town from 200 to 300 per acre;

In the newer portions of the inner town from 100 to 200 per acre;

In the suburban portions from 40 to 120 per acre.

For the laying out of new districts a density of from 80 to 140 per acre is assumed, the amount varying according to the locality and the requirements of the by-laws.

The quantity of sewage from a population of 100 amounts to ·057 gallons per second, so that with a density of 120 per

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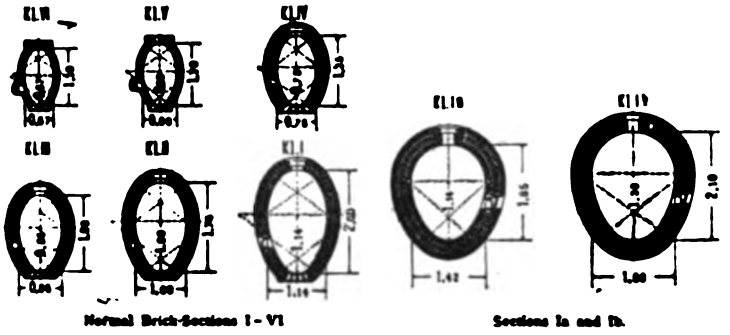
acre the dry-weather flow from this area is ·07 gallons per second and per acre.

In calculating the size of the sewers a provision for rainfall of 16 gallons per second and per acre, or about 2½ in. of rain per hour, is made, of which amount it is assumed that from ⅓ to ½ is discharged by the sewers, the former value being taken only in the case of the flat suburban portions with a small population.

The greater part of the sewers are accessible brick sewers,



Normal Brick-Sections I - VI Sections Ia and Ib.

The dimensions are given in metres. One metre = 3 ft. 3½ in.

and the section generally used is the heightened egg-shape, which is divided into six classes, the largest being class I. with a width of 3 ft. 9 in. and a height of 6 ft. 7 in., and the smallest class, VI., with a width of 1 ft. 11 in. and a height of 3 ft. 7 in.

The larger intercepting sewers have a very broad egg-shape called the bell section, and are provided with a channel for the ordinary dry-weather flow.

For branch sewers on steeper gradients than 1 : 100, pipes of 16 in. and 12 in. diameter are used, and exceptionally even pipes of 9 in. diameter.

Pipes of a larger diameter than 16 in. are not used, as the saving over the smallest class of brick sewers at the great

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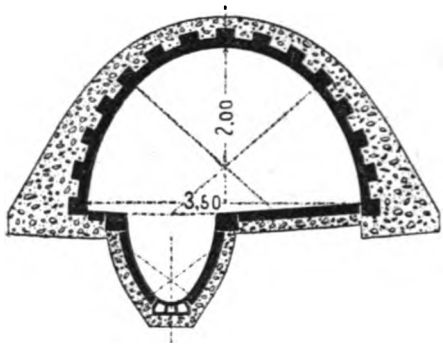
depth at which they are generally laid is so trifling, that it is of small amount compared with the accessibility of the latter. Owing to the large number of narrow streets, which necessitated the construction of the sewers in tunnel, it was absolutely necessary to lay brick sewers, hence the smallest size brick sewer was so extensively employed that its length is more than 50 per cent. of the total length of sewers.

All storm outlets have a circular or bell section.

Wherever two or three sewers join, special chambers—bell-



Solmsstrasse Sewer.

mouth junctions—have been constructed, in which the invert of the branch sewer is carried at the water level of the ordinary dry-weather flow in the main sewer. Flushing branches are taken off at right angles.

For flushing the sewers the sewage is generally used, except at the upper ends of the system, where the water is taken from the mains. There are, however, three additional special flushing-chambers connected with the sewers.

The sewers are flushed regularly in terraces, as it were, commencing at the upper ends and terminating at the lower, the sewage being held up by flushing-gates, and the flush, after the latter have been opened, directed by penstocks to

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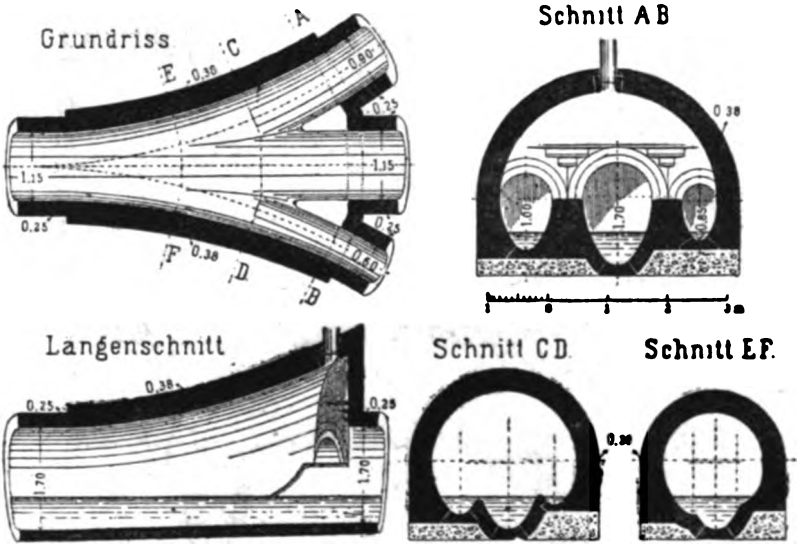
such parts of the system in which it is required. This process is repeated until a certain length has been completely flushed from its highest to its lowest point. Those portions of the sewer in which the sewage is held up are flushed by the rush of the sewage the moment it is liberated.

To make this method of flushing effective in all parts of the system, it was necessary to avoid all dead ends or highest



Junction of Three Sewers.
The dimensions are given in metres. One metre = 3 ft. 3⅜ in.

points from which the sewers would fall in both directions, and experience has shown that it is possible in this way to keep the sewers (except the flat main out-falls) free from deposit at a comparatively low cost.

As already mentioned above, the flushing-gates and penstocks have been so arranged that the sewage of the upper portions of the system can be directed to any place in the lower.

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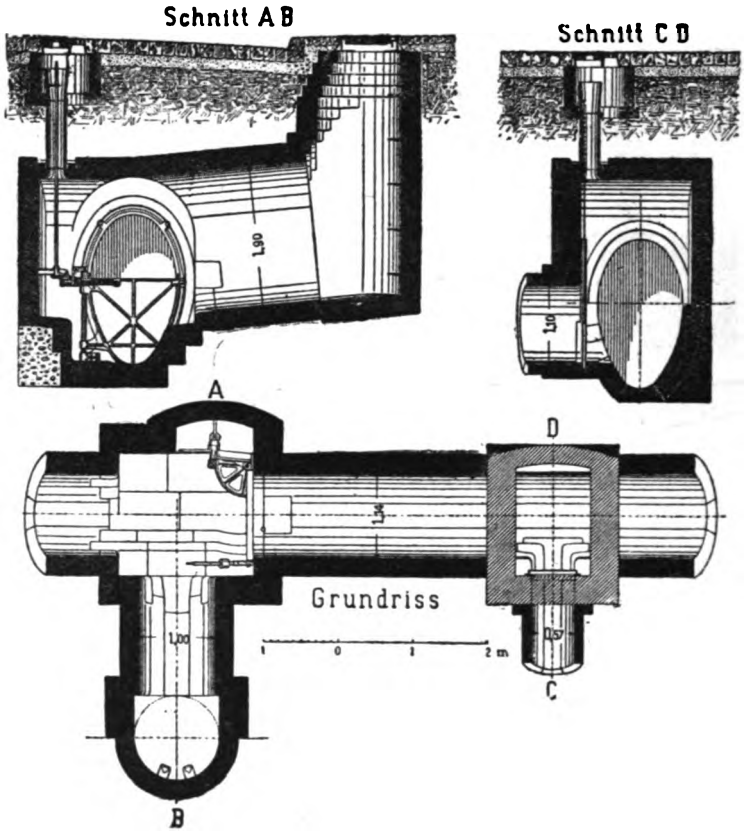
For pipe sewers, flaps or discs are in use instead of flushing gates, and those put down lately (Geiger's patent) can be operated from the street.



Side Entrance with Flushing-gate.

Branding-off at Right Angle and Penstock.

The sewers are ventilated by open covers at street level which are from 55 yds. to 110 yds. apart, and by the soil-pipes of the houses. In addition to this, a few of the watch-towers of the old fortifications situated at the highest points

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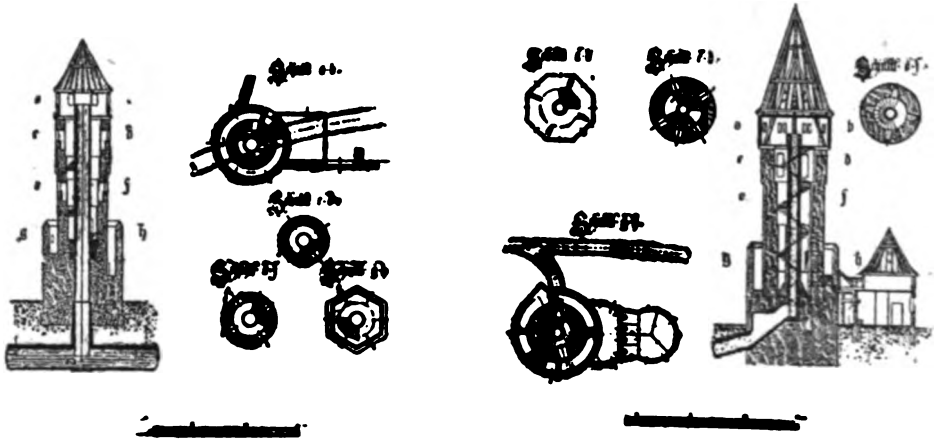
have been connected with the sewers, which assist in their ventilation, especially in winter.



Ventilating Tower. Ventilating Tower.

At distances of from 110 yds. to 220 yds. in the main sewers and from 88 yds. to 165 yds. in the branch sewers

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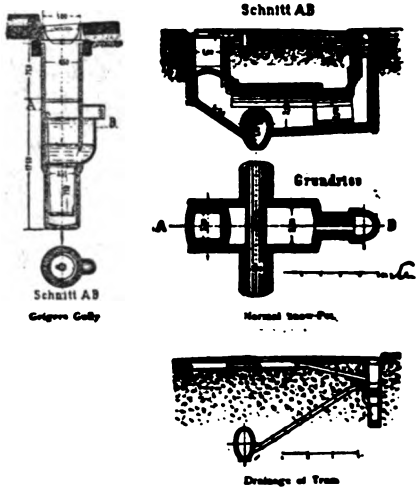
side entrances have been made, which are entered from the causeways and which are, when open, covered with a safety grating. Side entrances have also been fixed in connection with the flushing-gates.

On pipe sewers there is generally a lamphole 9 in. wide between two manholes.

In order to carry the sewage from the right bank across the river to the Sewage Disposal Works on the left, an inverted



syphon was laid, which consists of two wrought-iron pipes each 2 ft. 7 in. in diameter and ½ in. thick.

For carrying off the rain water from the streets only, Geiger patent gullies are used.

In connection with the sewers there are also twenty snow inlets, which are situated in such places where there is sufficient room in the streets, and where the main sewers carry a large quantity of sewage.

The grooves of the tramway rails are at all low points connected with the street gullies, and the same is done with the point boxes.

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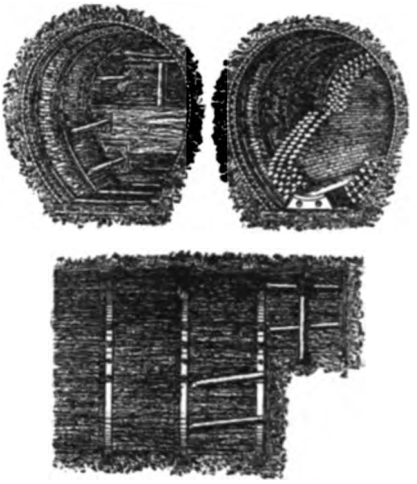
The sewers are generally laid in open trenches with close horizontal timbering and struts. In treacherous ground runners or sheet piling is used, the latter generally consisting of corrugated iron plates, which on completion are withdrawn. All pipes are laid on a bed of sand 4 in. thick, and the joints are run exclusively with asphalt.

All sewers are laid true to line and level, and to ensure this the greatest care is employed.



Tunnelling.

As previously mentioned, sewers are frequently laid in tunnel, especially at street crossings with heavy traffic and in narrow streets.

The total length of all sewers amounted on April 1st, 1907, to about 186 miles.

The total expenditure on the sewers, exclusive of street gullies and Sewage Disposal Works, was on March 31st, 1906, £894,220.

It may not be without interest to give here some further particulars of the flushing of the sewers.

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The total sewerage system of the town is divided into a number of flushing districts, each of which is flushed in the same order every week and on the same day, so that each individual length of sewer is flushed once a week.

For the flushing of the sewers the staff of sewermen is divided up into small gangs, with a separate area to each. These gangs, commencing at the lower ends of the sewers and working upwards, close in the morning all the flushing arrangements, and open them again in the same upward order in the afternoon, the branch sewers being flushed first, and afterwards the main sewers.

In this work are now employed the following men:

2 foremen,
2 gangers,
20 flushers,
4 cleaners, specially attending to all ventilating arrangements,
1 fitter, and
2 bricklayers.

The working expenses in connection with the flushing of the sewers in the official year April 1st, 1905, to March 31st, 1906, were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Wages of men	1,333	0	0
Maintenance of sewers	490	0	0
Cleansing of sewers and ventilating arrangements	343	0	0
Repairs to iron work	120	0	0
Stores and materials	144	0	0
Depôt	14	0	0
Total ..	£2,444	0	0

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This amount is equal to 2·07 pence per yard of sewer.

According to the by-law of February 10th, 1888, every house situated in a street where a public sewer or a sewer connected with the public sewers exists, or in which it is proposed to make one, must be connected with the sewers. The manner in which this connection is to be made is governed by the regulations laid down in the years 1873 and 1875; but as these (dating from the commencement of sewerage operations) are somewhat antiquated, amongst others in reference to the disconnecting trap, it is proposed to issue shortly new regulations.

The settling-tanks of Frankfort-on-Main have been in use since 1887, and are now worked as depositing-tanks pure and simple, without any chemicals.

In conclusion, it is very satisfactory to be able to point out that the systematic sewerage of the city has here, as in other towns, resulted in a considerable sanitary improvement. This can be proved by statistics.

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CHAPTER VIII

NUREMBERG

It was in the brightest of May weather that the English Municipal delegates visited the ancient and famous city of Nuremberg. They arrived at 6.43 p.m. and were received by a deputation from the Municipality, who conducted them to the Grand Hotel, where they were to stay. The English Vice-Consul Herr Ehrenbacher, to whose courtesy and kindness the Committee were greatly indebted, was also at the station to meet them.

At eight o'clock a reception was given in the hall of the Town Park Restaurant, which was filled to its utmost capacity.

The First Bürgermeister, Geheimer Hofrath Dr. von Schuh, gave the visitors a cordial welcome. He said:

"I consider myself fortunate and highly honoured in being able to greet you in our ancient and venerable city, the home of work and commerce, of art and song. Englishmen have at all times taken a warm interest in the special character of our town, and have shown a sympathetic understanding of its attractions which witness to a glorious past. Every year we have the pleasure of seeing numerous visitors from England wandering through our streets, which are so rich in memories of the Middle Ages. To-day we have the honour to welcome a large gathering of gentlemen who occupy a prominent place in public life and in the administration of English towns. I sincerely hope that you will find some things among us that will satisfy and please you and that you will pass in our midst

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DR. VON SCHUH, FIRST BÜRGERMEISTER OF NUREMBERG.

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some agreeable and pleasant hours. And so I bid you welcome to the city of Nuremberg."

The English Vice-Consul followed in the same strain and made a graceful reference to Sir John Gorst, who was that day celebrating his seventy-second birthday.

Sir John Gorst in acknowledging this compliment said that the first duty of communities was to make the people under their care happy, and the second to exert their influence in the direction of international peace and goodwill. He would always remember his seventy-second birthday as the day on which Nuremberg had recognized that a really good understanding existed between Germany and England.

The Mayor of Barrow, Councillor Siegmund Wertheimer, and Lord Lyveden also spoke. The evening was then devoted to social intercourse and to the enjoyment of the music rendered by the Philharmonic orchestra and the admirable Male Voice Choir. Dr. Fest delighted the audience with his solo singing, and Vice-Consul Ehrenbacher's son played a violin capriccio of Mendelssohn's in masterly fashion.

Those who on the following morning drove through the beautiful old city must have been reminded again and again of Longfellow's lines:

Everywhere I see about me rise the wondrous world of Art,
Fountains wrought with richest sculpture standing in the common mart,
In the Church of sainted Sebald sleeps enshrined his holy dust,
And in bronze the Twelve Apostles guard from age to age their trust.
In the Church of sainted Lawrence stands a pyx of sculpture rare,
Like a foamy sheaf of fountains rising through the painted air;
Here when Art was still Religion, with a simple reverent heart,
Lived and laboured Albrecht Durer, the Evangelist of Art.
Emigravit is the inscription on the tombstone where he lies,
Dead he is not, but departed, for the artist never dies.
Through these streets so broad and stately, these obscure and dismal lanes,

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Walked of yore the Master Singers chanting rude poetic strains;
As the weaver plied the shuttle wove he too the mystic rhyme,
And the smith his iron measures hammered to the anvil's chime. . . .
Not thy Councils, not thy Kaisers win for thee the world's regard,
But thy painter, Albrecht Durer, and Hans Sachs, thy cobbler bard.

The new Municipal Theatre, built in 1905 by Baurat Seeling, was one of the first objects of attention.

This theatre is designed to seat 1,421 persons. It is planned to give the greatest possible amount of comfort and safety to the audience, and possesses the latest improvements in heating, lighting, and warming apparatus. The scene-shifting machinery excited a good deal of interest. To show the advantages of the system, changes in the scenery were made with great swiftness, and the visitors were much impressed by the rapidity with which an effect of sunshine on the stage was changed to a thunderstorm, and that again to a moonlight background, and by the smoothness with which the machinery worked. The ventilating arrangements are not less admirable. 100,000 cubic metres of fresh air can be passed into the auditorium every hour, being about 70 cubic metres for each auditor. The vitiated air is drawn off through a channel which serves both for stage and auditorium.

There are 5,000 electric lights in the building, 170 of which are emergency lights attached to a separate battery. There is also an elaborate water supply in case of fire, with hydrants all over the building.

Imitation of every kind has been sedulously avoided in the choice of materials. The building is chiefly of red Nuremberg standstone, the plinths are in limestone from Lower Franconia. In the exterior of the building, the architect has imitated to some extent the Renaissance wings of the Rathaus, built by Jakob Wolff; but in the interior he has followed modern forms almost exclusively. The subjects of the decora-

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tion are taken from German myth, and particularly from Wagner's music dramas. The curtain, designed by the Viennese artist Rothaug, represents Phantasy in the golden forest, weaving the mingled dark and bright threads of destiny for the poet.

The prices appear very reasonable in comparison with those charged at London theatres. The highest is four marks and the lowest half a mark. A good seat may be had for anything from half a crown to a shilling. This proves that the German Theatre is a truly popular institution.

The Gas Works were next minutely inspected, and the excellence of their construction drew forth high encomiums from those Englishmen who had the necessary knowledge to appreciate it.

The new Gas Works were built in the years 1900–04, and cover an area of 176,350 square metres. The coke gas works are designed for an annual output of 60,000,000 cubic metres; the extension undertaken in 1904 is designed for an output of 20,000,000 metres.

The Water Gas factory, which has been working since December 30th, 1901, and which serves as an auxiliary source of supply, besides providing the power for the electric lighting and machinery, is arranged for a yearly output of 5,000,000 cubic metres. It has three generators on the Delwick-Fleischer system.

The Gas Reservoir has a capacity of 44,000 cubic metres, and pending the construction of further reservoirs, the reservoir of the old gas works is still in use; it holds 19,800 cubic metres.

The third building to be visited was the excellent new Hospital, opened in 1897. It cost about four million marks, and accommodates nearly a thousand patients.

The members then drove to the Rathaus, with its fine

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17th century façade. The great hall on the first floor, where the banquet took place, belongs to the older portion of the building and dates from 1332. Here took place the historic banquet which celebrated the close of the Thirty Years' War. The walls are adorned with paintings from Albrecht Durer's designs.

Bürgermeister Dr. von Schuh proposed the health of the visitors, which was responded to by Lord Lyveden, who pointed out that this was the second time for 107 years that a banquet had been given within those historic walls. Alderman Winfrey, M.P., emphasized the kindly feelings which prevailed in England towards Germany. The Mayor of Birkenhead commented on the happy union between the old spirit and the new which was found in Nuremberg, and on the importance which was attached to developing artistic taste and faculty. In England, they had the greatest difficulty in introducing the smallest artistic decoration into the schools, and it was a delightful surprise to visit the beautiful schoolhouses of Nuremberg, which had not sacrificed to art any of their utility. Nuremberg, fifty years ago, had only 60,000 inhabitants, and was now a progressive commercial centre with a population of over 300,000. This testified to a wonderful vitality in the city, and also to the unremitting efforts of the Chief Magistrate extending over a long period of years. In England, Mayors only held office for one year, and therefore could not achieve such results as Dr. von Schuh had accomplished. The speaker ended by calling for three cheers for the First Bürgermeister, which were cordially given.

Professor Dr. Glauning, member of the Municipal School Board, dwelt gracefully on the indebtedness of the German nation to England, pointing out that in their Municipal Theatre they performed the works of Shakespeare, that the arrangements of the gas works visited that day were based to no small

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extent on the experiments and discoveries of Englishmen, and that the Municipal Hospital reminded them of the great achievement of Lord Lister, who gave antiseptic surgery to the world. "Our culture of to-day (he concluded) has grown up in course of time through mutual giving and taking. Let us, through the ceaseless exchange of ideas in all departments of human endeavour, build up the future in united work and sincere friendship."

After the banquet, the Committee drove to the Traffic Museum, where Ober Regierungsrat Bottinger did the honours, supported by various officials of the Traffic Institutions. Unfortunately, there was not time to do justice to this unique collection, which includes a vast collection of specimens of all kinds of handicraft and manufactured goods, as well as articles in the half worked-up state, and raw materials. There is also a large library dealing with commerce and manufacturing processes, an admirable chemical laboratory, and technical laboratories of various kinds.

The members left for Munich at 6 p.m., much impressed and delighted with all that they had seen, and greatly appreciating the cordial hospitality which had been afforded them as well as the ready zeal with which all possible means of information had been placed at their disposal.

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CHAPTER IX

THE RECEPTION AT MUNICH

LITTLE did the Committee dream of all that was to await them in the beautiful capital of Bavaria. They were received at the station by the British Minister, Mr. Cartwright, the British Consul, Mr. Buchmann, and, as representatives of the city, Dr. von Borscht, the First Bürgermeister, and the Rechtsräte Dr. Kuhles and Dr. Korleuger, from the Municipal College, Principal Schwarz and Kommerzienrat Pschorr. There were also present the President of the Railway Administration at Munich, Herr Hauck, and the Professor of English Philology at the University, Dr. Sieper, who introduced the Reception Committee to the guests. There was no official reception. A large crowd was waiting on the platform and welcomed the guests with cheers as they drove away to the Bayerischerhof, where rooms had been reserved for them.

Next morning the English flag was seen floating over the Rathaus, in friendly alliance with the banner of the city and the Bavarian standard. The morning hours were devoted by most of the visitors to the churches. Some attended the English Church service and others went to churches celebrated for the beauty of their music and ceremonial, such as the Frauenkirche, the Theatinkirche and the Matthäuskirche.

After lunch in the Bayerischerhof, carriages were in attendance to drive the visitors to the various Museums which are the glory of Munich—the Old and New Pinakothek, the German

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Dr. Wilhelm von Borscht

DR. VON BORSCHT, FIRST BÜRGERMEISTER OF MUNICH.

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Museum, the National Museum, and the Lenbach Museum. A detailed examination of these splendid collections was of course impossible in the time, but the officials of the Museums were most kind and attentive. At the German Museum, Baurat Dr. von Muller was present to receive the visitors.

Banquet in the Rathaus

The ancient hall of the Rathaus has witnessed many a brilliant spectacle, but probably never one more brilliant than at the banquet given by the City of Munich to the Municipal delegates from England. The banners of the guilds and crafts looked down from the walls upon a wealth of green leaves and garlands. May, in all its profusion of beauty, seemed to have entered the venerable building, and the effect was a splendid testimony to the genius and resource of the artists of Munich who were responsible for the decorations.

For the sake of convenience the guests were driven up to the entrance to the civic offices, the tasteful vestibule of which was decorated with laurel. At the upper end of the stairs, the cosy bow window was filled with flowers arranged in the English style. The Council Meeting Room was adorned with lofty palms and garlands of pine twigs and laurel. On the table inside the very ancient wrought-iron grating, there were daintily coloured everlasting begonias and dark green ferns with a delicate fern as centre piece. The corner of the next room was decorated with crimson azaleas and geraniums, palms and ferns, and the niche opposite with great laurel trees. By the courtesy of Kommerzienrat Bernheimer, the room in the tower of the Rathaus looking over the Marienplatz westwards, and the valley eastward, had been hung with four magnificent pieces of Gobelins tapestry, and the Municipal gardens provided the floral decorations.

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The noble hall presented an appearance of fairylike beauty. On the west side was a wall of young birch trees, clad in fragrant green, amid which appeared the bronze busts of the King of England, the German Kaiser, and the Prince Regent of Bavaria, on pedestals decorated with masses of cherry laurel. The banners of the guilds hanging from the walls were overtopped by lofty birch trees, which gave to the whole interior a marvellously beautiful effect of spring. On the east side, a third of the hall had been partitioned off for the use of the singers and orchestra. This partition, screened with pine and birch trees, was arranged as a rounded niche with two portals. In the niche itself stood a tastefully executed monumental fountain, the pillar of which was surrounded by doves in the Gothic style and crowned by a female figure. On the tables were erected the ancient richly decorated staves of the guilds supporting flower-baskets filled with tuberoses, lilac, iris, and roses. These were connected by green garlands intertwined with flashing bands of gold, and adorned with flowers and birds.

Seen from the President's table the hall offered a scene of indescribable beauty. Professor Bradl's fountain with the branches of the birch trees behind it, forming as it were a dainty light green veil through which the lights of the chandeliers gleamed, conquered the admiration even of the most critical. It was a masterpiece of decorative art, which reflected the highest honour on the artists responsible for it—Professor Bradl, Baurat Rehlen, and the sculptor Rudolf Gedon.

The floral decorations were in the hands of Oekonomierat Helier, as Director of the Municipal Gardens, and the tables were decorated by the art gardener under the direction of Herr Gedon, who had also designed the ornaments which were carried round before the different courses.

The guests assembled at 7.30 in the Council Meeting Room.

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The braying of trumpets and the rolling of drums announced their entrance, and they were preceded by two heralds in mediæval attire. They were at once impressed by the beautiful surroundings in which the banquet was to take place. While they were being marshalled to their places the pupils of the Central Singing School, led by an excellent Male Voice Choir, sang the chorus from Handel's *Judas Maccabæus*, "See he comes, crowned with glory."

The First Bürgermeister, Dr. von Borscht, presided at the table of honour; on his right was the British Minister, Mr. Cartwright, and on his left Lord Lyveden, President of the British Committee. Besides the British guests and the municipal authorities, there were present the Ministers of State, Dr. Freiherr von Podewils, Dr. von Wehner, Dr. von Frauendorfer and Dr. von Pfaff; Prince Quadt-Wykradt-Isny; the Lord Chamberlain, Count Moy; the Commandant of the City, Major-General Nagelsbach; Ministerialrat von Bohm, Regierungsdirektor and Chief of Police Frh. von der Heydte, Reichsrat Frh. von Würzburg and Reichsrat Ferdinand von Miller, Herr Hauck, President of the Railway Administration at Munich, Herr Buchmann, the English Consul, several scientists and artists, including Geheimrat Dr. von Brentano, Professors Dr. Greuber, von Defregger, Dr. Gab. von Seidl, Diez, von Hauberrisser, and Baurat Oskar von Miller, as well as representatives of industry, commerce, and the press.

The English Mayors wore their gold chains, and some of the visitors appeared in the uniform of Sheriffs; Court dress or uniform was generally worn, and this added considerably to the brilliance and picturesqueness of the scene.

Two Masters of the Ceremonies in purple fur-trimmed mantles, and with wreaths of golden laurel on their heads, took up their position before the fountain in the background, and welcomed the guests with a short poem, delivered first in

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German and then in English. They introduced themselves as the representatives of humour, called to spice the meal; and certainly the way in which these two personages, Herr Heyden, the Court goldsmith, and Herr Nonnenbruch, the painter, sustained their parts and filled the intervals between the courses, was worthy of the Munich tradition which links humour and conviviality with the practice of the arts.

Before the first course was carried round, two trumpeters in mediæval costume gave the signal, the Masters of the Ceremonies recited some appropriate lines, and a great sailing ship laden with caviare was carried through the hall by two pilots in nautical costume. The caviare was served by an army of waiters in white and blue, wearing the Bavarian and British coats-of-arms on their breasts, and on their shoulders loops of ribbon with the British and Bavarian colours.

Before the first course grace was sung by the choir.

Another verse was recited by the Masters of the Ceremonies and there appeared a giant soup tureen, the cover of which was ornamented by figures of Cupid and a hen. This was followed by a huge silver fish carried by two messengers of St. Benno. The roast beef was announced by a golden ox carried on a golden dish, and the remaining courses were heralded by ingenious pageants and comic verses, in the same manner.

One of the most artistic episodes in the banquet was the serving of the "Wine of Honour" (Deidesheimer Kieselberg, 1900 vintage) by eighteen young ladies dressed in white. They walked two and two round the hall singing a song specially composed for the occasion, and each maiden carried a glass of wine on a silver salver. The procession halted behind the centre table, and the maidens presented the wine to the guests of honour. Then the procession reformed, and they left the hall singing.

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The health of the King of England was proposed by the Prime Minister, Frh. Dr. von Podewils, who spoke as follows:

"It is with especial pleasure that I rise in order to give expression to the satisfaction His Majesty's Government feel in seeing here as guests of our city so many distinguished representatives of the English people.

"I look backward to ancient times, when a noble descendant of British blood came to our Bavarian provinces to preach Christianity and to lay the foundation-stone of civilization: Winfried it was, a messenger of peace. And if to-day, after more than one thousand years, again messengers of peace have come from the mother-country of Bonifacius to this land, you will see that the seed sown by your great compatriot has borne rich fruit. Where of yore holy monks guarded the treasures of learning and literature, now stands the capital of Bavaria, our busy city, where arts and science thrive and, under the ægis of a noble family of royal patrons, gain new strength and grow to fuller life from year to year. And where art and science bloom, those noblest fruits of years of peace, where genial feelings and true-heartedness belong to the character of the people, there you will find a perfect appreciation of the common bonds which unite all civilized nations. There has always been, everywhere in our German fatherland, a strong feeling of esteem and admiration for the glorious British race; and this feeling, you may be sure, has been here, with us, as strong as anywhere.

"My lords and gentlemen, if to-day our countrymen throughout Germany, from the coast lands of the north to the snow-clad mountains of the south, proffer friendly hands to their British guests, you may be sure this is meant sincerely. 'We came in the world like brother and brother.' This quotation of your great poet holds good, I venture to say, also as far as German and English men are concerned. Mindful

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of such a word, we surely ought not to allow any estrangement to arise between us. How should it be possible that the gigantic political and commercial development, which has taken place in both nations during the lapse of a century, should sow the seeds of discord between us? He, indeed, must hold both nations in low esteem who thinks them capable of jealousy and envy such as this. Two peoples who have based their educational principles upon truth, justice, and free development of character are historically called upon to struggle side by side for the moral and material progress of mankind. Keeping this aim before our eyes, there will be only friendly rivalry between us wherever the German and English spirit of enterprise enter into competition throughout the world. And the mighty work performed by the powerful energies of the British and German people, in the domains of intelligence and political economy, will become a source of blessing to both nations and the whole world.

"Ah, if our souls but poise and swing
Like the compass in its brazen ring,
Ever level and ever true
To the toil and the task we have to do,
We shall sail securely, and safely reach
The Fortunate Isles, on whose shining beach
The sights we see, and the sounds we hear,
Will be those of joy and not of fear.

"My lords and gentlemen, I beg you to accept our sincerest thanks for having come here, personally to study the institutions of the German cities, which, I hope, will give you a true idea of what has been done, by a quiet and industrious people, for civilization and social progress. You will meet with a highly developed interest in all public concerns which has its root in self government. Getting a personal insight into our German life, you will win a true opinion of our German

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character, our feelings and our mode of thought. There is no better way for a good mutual understanding than to become personally acquainted. There is no doubt it is the only way to swell the great number of those who are working for friendly relations between the two nations to an overwhelming majority, whose voice—stronger than all sounds of discord—will at length be paramount.

"Take then, my lords and gentlemen, together with my thanks for your noble efforts on behalf of hearty relations between Germany and England, the assurance that your call will find a full echo in the German heart. I call upon you then, in expression of our sincerest admiration for the great British nation, to drink to the health of the august and powerful King of Great Britain and Ireland, who is equally connected with Germany by ties of blood and those of tradition."

The speech was followed by "God save the King," during which the guests remained standing.

Lord Lyveden proposed the next toast as follows:

"Herr First Bürgermeister and Gentlemen,

"I deem it a great honour that I am permitted to propose the toast of H.R.H. the Prince Regent and of H.M. the Emperor William II. on this occasion. The Royal House of Bavaria is known throughout the whole civilized world by all who love art and appreciate music, for its munificent patronage of both. We are glad to learn that under the Prince Regent Bavaria's prosperity is steadily increasing and that the city in which we have been so hospitably received is continually expanding.

"It has been the good fortune of many members of our Committee this afternoon, to see those marvellous works of art which the patronage of your Royal House has brought

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together in your famous galleries, and it is the memory of these things which we shall carry back to our homes.

" I have included in my toast H.M. the German Emperor, whose assistance and support we as a Committee have so gratefully experienced.

" I therefore call upon you, gentlemen, to drink the health of H.R.H. the Prince Regent of Bavaria, and of H.M. the German Emperor William."

The next toast proposed was " The English Guests," by the First Bürgermeister, who spoke as follows :

" The citizens of Munich have always felt a great satisfaction when they have met with a lively interest in their institutions, and especially when they have had an opportunity of making foreign delegates acquainted with these institutions.

" But it is with the greatest pleasure that we bid welcome, in this noble old hall, our visitors to-day, not only on account of their great number and the high position they take in life, but still more because of the intentions which have brought them to the German Empire, and the rich blessing which I am sure will come from their procedure. The organization of the British Committee for the Study of Foreign Municipal Institutions marks an epoch in the history of civilization, for, quite apart from the secret and tangled ways of high policy, it opens a wide field of work for all friends of peace between nations, of whatever nationality they may be, for all those who are willing to keep and augment the highest possessions of mankind.

" For the members of this Committee the question is not so much to get information about the condition of such and such an institution, but to become acquainted wth the spirit which led to the creation of these institutions, to gain an intimate knowledge of German manners, German character,

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and of the organization of German labour, and to get this knowledge from those circles which are mostly interested in the promotion of public good and welfare : the German citizens.

" In this sense your visit has been interpreted by all German cities, which have received you as honoured guests. And Munich is proud of being able not only to impress you favourably with all it has done and created, but, above all, to give evidence of being at one with you in the ardent desire that the two greatest cultured States of Germanic origin should come nearer to each other by a mutual understanding of their national character, their peculiar way of thinking and feeling, and that, moreover, the many ties uniting the two countries may become stronger and stronger by a liberal exchange of all the blessings of civilization.

" If we join you, my honoured guests, in working for such a high aim, we adhere to the tradition which for many centuries has controlled the relations of both countries. There is—in the most important questions of civilization—a solidarity between England and Germany which, I daresay, has become stronger from year to year.

" Wherever we look in the history of the world, we never see Germany and England waging war against each other. It is an actual fact that England never laid hand upon German territory, whereas other States, in times gone by, tried to profit by the weakness and disunion of the old German Empire.

" On the contrary, Germany and England have fought bravely side by side wherever there was to be maintained the balance of power in Europe and wherever liberty and justice were at stake. Could there be anything more absurd than the idea of the two nations becoming enemies; that there should be any other rivalry than the cordial competition in fulfilling to the best of their power the noble duties of humanity ?

" It is true, the position of Germany in the European con-

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cert has undergone a great change. The German 'Michael,' once laughed at so much, has become a German 'Siegfried,' who, with his self-wrought sword, will never destroy the hoard of the Niflungs, the greatest treasures of mankind, but will keep down the dragon of envy and discord, and will protect an honest, blissful peace between the nations. And if we, at the same time, succeed in making up for what was neglected, through centuries of disunion and misery, in the fields of political economy, this, I hope, will be no danger to the welfare of other countries, especially to England, but a source of her prosperity as well as of ours.

"It is not for the first time that thoughts of this kind have been uttered in this hall. At the beginning of last year more than a thousand men from all social ranks came together here in order to declare that they would reject the idea of an estrangement between the two nations, emphasizing, at the same time, the need of a kindly intercourse in feeling and action between Germany and England on the natural basis of political equality. To-day, enjoying the great distinction of seeing so highly esteemed Englishmen amongst us, I consider it as a duty of honour to declare in my own name and that of my fellow citizens, with all energy, that we in our relations with your country wish to leave out of sight everything by which we may be separated in order to consider only what we have in common, and that we sincerely hope to remain connected with you in true friendship.

"That is the welcome with which, my honoured guests, we shake hands with you, fully aware of the ethical and national importance of your visit, and as a token of our warm admiration and esteem offer the toast: 'The health of our British guests, the sincere friends of our German Fatherland!'"

Sir John Gorst replied, and proposed the toast of the hospitable city of Munich. He said: "Munich appeals to us

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British, not only because it is the capital of the Kingdom of Bavaria, in which we have received so royal and hearty a reception, nor because it is one of the loveliest ornaments of the German Empire, but rather as the Mother of beauty in architecture, painting, sculpture, and music, and the Queen of Art for the entire world. Her influence is not confined to her own inhabitants, but pervades the entire kingdom of Bavaria, and makes of the Bavarian peasants of Ober Ammergau models of propriety and strength in artistic expression for the greatest actors and actresses of modern Europe. Art has no nationality, but all who love what is beautiful in painting or sculpture, in architecture or music, are brothers and recognize no division of either nation, language or race. In your great exhibition of painting you give an impartial place to the artists of all countries; in your Glyptothek you have statues from all lands and of all ages, even by unknown sculptors of ancient Greece. It has been my good fortune often to have visited Munich, In youth, in middle age, and now again at the end of my days, I look back upon hours and memories of the greatest pleasure and profit derived from the contemplation of the beautiful works of art of all kinds which Munich displays. I come back to it to-day as if I were coming to a home, and although we shall spend the next few days in the arduous study of dull and dry municipal institutions, our hearts will be warmed and quickened by the artistic beauties with which we shall be surrounded; and if I may express the experience of a life-time, the pleasure of contemplating beautiful works, of hearing beautiful sounds, is just as great to the old as to the young, and though most bodily pleasures pass away as you grow old, the love of Art is one that does not pass away, and the charm which the Beautiful exercises on the human mind is continually increasing as life goes on, and gives just the same pleasure to the old as to the young. 'Das Alter macht nicht

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kindisch, wie man sagt, es findet uns noch nur also wahre Kinder.' "

Professor Dr. Sieper then proposed the toast of prosperity to England in the following terms :

" Gladly and heartily did I obey the call to bring a health to that great and famous nation—England, dear old England, many of whose foremost sons are gathered here at our banquet to-day.

" England, bonny Scotland, Erin,—I like the ring of these good old names. Pleasant are the memories they awaken, when I think of all the help and encouragement you afforded me, a stranger come to study your English tongue, of the true and trusty friends I won there, and those glorious times we spent together. And of the many cosy chats over crackling fires, when winter stormed outside ; and the lovely landscapes I saw on my travels—proud Oxford with its scented meadows bathed in the evening light, and Dover's cliffs towering up over the mighty sea. Feelings of gratitude arise in me ; rich memories are these of days when I was free, and kindly hearts endeared each thing.

" But now to other topics and the nearer subject of my theme.

" To-night, having the honour of treating as guests so many distinguished Englishmen, I think it is not out of place if I point out how much all of us owe to their mother country, how much German intellectual life has been fructified by English civilization.

" England gave us Shakespeare, to whom all classical authors and all poets ever since have looked as to the perfect model of dramatic art. England bore a Bacon, the father of English empiricism, who showed us the ways by which, above all else, our German sciences attained such unforeseen

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results. Great, indeed, was also the influence which the Romantic movement in English literature, beginning in the second half of the eighteenth century, has exerted upon Germany. I think of the poetry of Ossian which inspired our Herder and Goethe, of the immortal songs of Robert Burns, opening new paths for the best of our German popular singers: Claus Groth, Leitholdl, and many others. Let me also mention Byron, whose fascinating personality struck Continental people perhaps more than his countrymen; Shelley, whose ideal works have brought comfort and joy to thousands of minds in Germany.

" Later times, again, have produced in England men who, in the best sense of the word, were apostles of culture and from whom we Germans have derived much benefit. Thus Carlyle, the preacher of sincerity in thought, act and feeling, who wrote the biography of Schiller and the history of our immortal Frederick the Great; also Ruskin, who revealed the Gospel of Beauty to the world, thereby giving an impulse to social reform, which we then also recognised as expedient and necessary.

" As a matter of fact, in England first the feeling of responsibility and the need of providing for the disinherited and helpless began to stir among the educated and higher classes. There, the necessity of life's joys for all was first emphasised, of the pleasure of intellectual enjoyment and the blessing of beauty and art, and of enabling the lowest classes (all too much despised) to partake of these blessings. In England, Art was first made popular under the ægis and by the strength of will, born of the victorious belief in humanity, of William Morris. The present remarkable and dominant need for æsthetic intellectual pursuits is of English origin. In England, more than a hundred years ago woman's claim to freedom and work began to be discussed to the general advantage, since

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the days when Mary Wollstonecraft wrote her 'Vindication of the Rights of Woman.'

"The life of to-day teaches us, in the same way as it did in the past, how much Germany and England can impart to each other in the realms of culture.

"Any one who has visited England with the honest intention of learning, will come back to his home the richer in experience and convictions. It is indeed no small advantage that the impartial and yet critical observer can derive from English life: the unshakable faith in the necessity and blessing of individual and political freedom; the respect for individuality and its expression, even when opinions clash; the upholding of the maxim of 'fair dealing' and fighting fair in public life; the efficacy of private initiative, which does not wait for higher orders, but marches on confident in its own strength; the self-discipline and self-government of all classes of the people; the cultivation of home life and pure relations. As to these advantages, England can be at least to a certain degree an example to us and to other nations.

"We are not, however, only recipients in regard to England. The British nation, too, owes much to Germany in the realms of culture. At the banquet which was given, about a year ago, in honour of the German Burgomasters by the British Committee for the Study of Foreign Municipal Institutions, Mr. Haldane in an excellent speech pointed out of what enormous importance German literature and philosophy have been in the history of English civilization. The tribute the English War Minister paid to our German poets and thinkers was one of the most marked attentions we received in those never-to-be-forgotten days. It was Mr. Haldane, too, who personally informed me of the great authority our philosopher Hegel exercises in modern England. Nearly four-

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fifths of the English university lecturers are under the influence of this ideal German thinker.

"Having treated of past and present, let me now pass on to the future. And here, not less, have England and Germany much to learn from each other; nay, they will be mutually dependent, the one on the other, in a very high degree. Both nations at this moment, or appearances must greatly deceive me, are about to enter on a new phase of development. Each has thus far grandly deployed her peculiar forces, with relatively high results. The one owes her greatness to that methodical and scientific spirit with which we approach the solution of every task to centralization and organized public control. England's place among the nations has been won for her by the sound practical common sense of her people, their matter-of-fact turn of mind, and the untrammelled development of their individual powers; and further, I would say, by their aptitude to organise more on inductive lines proceeding from the particular to the general.

"It is the very intensity of these so divergent forms of development which must needs engender a certain narrowness, and of this we are both now becoming conscious. In England one is beginning to see that in technics and industry John Bull will be left behind in the race, if he will not hear of system and scientific proceedings; that in education there must be no loose handling of intellectual forces; that to carry the day the troops must be held in hand and uniformly directed to the point at issue; that the social problem cannot be solved by private initiative alone, without the aid and intervention of the State.

"In Germany, too, it is more and more beginning to dawn on us that theories and abstract dogmas must not blind our eyes to the importance of facts; that centralization must not degenerate into a mere routine, only there to stifle at its birth

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every free development of individual talent, that, especially in social questions, legislation alone is not all-sufficient, but needs to be supplemented by the charity and labour of each unit of the population. One nation's eyes are bent on the other's, on the friend that brings what the other wants, whose virtues and gifts she would fain make her own.

"Thus, and not till then, shall England and Germany, mutually giving of their best, arrive at their full strength and fulfil their glorious mission in the world. High is the ideal, and easy of attainment on one condition: we must live in friendship, and 'keep peace and ensue it.' And here at our sumptuous banquet good feeling reigns—of that I am assured—in the hearts of all. From my mouth then be spoken the general wish: May there always be a good understanding between us; may peace and friendship be ours, now and for ever!

"It is true there are fire-eating editors, as Mr. Winston Churchill styles them, who tell us that both countries hate each other. Why should there be such a hatred? a reasonable man naturally asks. They point to the growing competition in trade and commerce between us. Even peaceful, enlightened people will say: 'Your efforts for a good understanding between Germany and England will be fruitless as long as there is such great industrial and commercial rivalry.' But, I should like to ask, do you really believe commercial rivalry could be done away with by brute force. No resort to arms could either uphold or further a country's progress. There have been commerical wars in centuries gone by, but they have led to nothing. 'Was there ever a commercial war which paid a dividend of a farthing in the pound?' Such was the satirical question of Mr. Winston Churchill at the Eighty Club Dinner in honour of the German Burgomasters' visit. The very first step in such a war, nay, even the first diplomatic measures,

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would involve losses for the commercial world which could not be reimbursed by any success. Commercial circles are fully aware of this fact. Their work, like that of all productive classes, can only thrive in time of peace. When, a year ago, we arranged the meeting in this hall, which our Burgomaster has alluded to, the representatives of commercial interests were the first and readiest to answer to our appeal.

" Does this same feeling prevail in the commercial world of England ? In my hand is a letter which, I think, has quite the value of a document. It contains the answer of the Lord Mayor of London, W. Vaughan Morgan, to a declaration which was sent to him by our Burgomaster after our above mentioned manifestation. I think the Lord Mayor, as the representative of the City of London, must be fairly well informed about what is felt and thought in the commercial world of England. In this letter we read :

" ' The reports of any estrangement between our two nations are, if they exist at all, greatly exaggerated and of no possible moment. My fellow countrymen are sincerely desirous of continuing the friendly relations with which they have so long regarded their German neighbours and associates. The only rivalry permitted to us is that cordial competition in trade and commerce in which we are mutually interested.

" ' I beg you to accept yourself, and to convey to the distinguished personages by whom your Declaration was signed, my warmest acknowledgments, with the renewed assurance that all their statements are earnestly and entirely reciprocated in the City of London.'

" My lords and gentlemen, such is the hostile feeling entertained in English commercial and industrial centres. Clever men—and I reckon successful members of the commercial world amongst them—know very well that only intelligence, industry, and energy can win prosperity. If one

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people sees itself outstripped in the hard struggle of competition, it ought to be spurred on to greater zeal and emulation on the forward march of economic, technical, social, and moral progress.

"But there is a certain amount of feeling on both sides of the Channel. Whence does it originate? The principal cause—this truth must out—is the press: not the whole press, I am glad to say, but a certain class of papers whose ignorance, whose love of sensation and scandal is, I am afraid, greater than the zeal for truth. The dangerous activity of these papers is furthered by the attitude of certain people, superpatriots I should like to call them, who, impressed with their own national superiority and integrity, have a painful consciousness of the baseness of others. Without doubt, patriotism is a glorious adornment of mankind, but if it serves as a mere mask for arrogance and pretension and mean derogation of others, the greatest virtue becomes the most disgusting thing in the world.

"Of course, the influence of the press and superpatriots would have been less dangerous, if both nations were better informed about each other. The ignorance of large classes of people in Germany with regard to England and *vice versa* is, indeed, sometimes astonishingly great, and this ignorance is dangerous. Buckle, in his 'History of Civilization,' points out that ignorance is the principal cause of hatred between nations, but if traffic spreads and brings nations together, such ignorance will disappear. The task of spreading enlightenment devolves in the first place on our schools and, above all, on those educationalists who have to teach the languages and the literature of modern nations.

"The more signal will this enlightenment be if it goes hand in hand with more intimate personal intercourse between the inhabitants of Germany and England.

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DECORATION OF THE BANQUETING HALL, MUNICH, MAY 28TH, 1907.

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"Repeatedly has the idea been expressed to have an exchange of professors not only with America but also between Germany and England. Even in regard to Grammar Schools—nay, even students—such an exchange might take place. This idea has already taken shape in the Cecil Rhodes Scholarships. But nothing seems to me to be more promising than those systematically arranged excursions which the British Committee has already practically organized, thereby leading men of both nations to come in personal contact; and we all know how a hearty shake of the hand, friendly looks from honest eyes, draw soul to soul, and strengthen those bonds of friendship which find their expression in our good comradeship to-day. Such meetings are rich in opportunities for social exchange of feelings and thoughts. I think we are all agreed that everything works to unite us, and our little differences are not worth the mention. And this community of noble interests, and our united efforts to further the march of the world's progress, will prove a blessing,—a force outweighing all the evil, the ignorance, and the malice of the times.

"I conclude with the words of Baron von Wurtzburg which he spoke at our meeting here on the sixth of January last year: 'Political values rise and fall and are for ever subject to change. Immutable, tough, and enduring beyond all political constellations is the value of culture and ethics, science and art, religion and morals, public spirit, manhood and justice.'"

Dr. Lunn then proposed the toast of "The Prosperity of Bavaria and Germany" as follows:

"Before proceeding with the toast which has been entrusted to me, I am instructed by our members to express the sense of almost bewildered admiration with which they have gazed upon this brilliant spectacle. We feel that even the

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genius of a Wagner could not have devised a more beautiful setting for the drama of International Friendship in which you and we are actors.

"It is fifteen years this summer since first I visited your country, attracted by the genius of your great composer Wagner. At Bayreuth it was my privilege to hear, amongst other operas, 'Tannhäuser,' which was again repeated for us by the courtesy of the authorities of Frankfort.

"None who have witnessed the opening scene of that play and have heard the passionate prayer of Tannhaüser to the Blessed Virgin to be delivered from the attractions of the temptress, and have seen the dreams of passion vanish away and the pure surroundings of home and friends take its place, can fail to realise that in Wagner we have that same gift of genius that characterizes our great dramatist Shakespeare and Goethe, whose birthplace we have just left behind us. But you, Sir, have the honour of holding office in the capital of a country which is gifted perhaps beyond all others with the dramatic instinct. Never shall I forget another occasion, several years ago, when I was present at the first performance for that decade of your wonderful 'Passion Play' at Ober Ammergau. As I saw those peasants reproducing the most sacred scenes in the world's history with a fidelity and insight which could not be surpassed, I turned to my companion and said, 'These are remarkable peasants.' 'Not peasants,' she replied, 'but kings.' And kings among actors surely is the position and the place of men who on that occasion represented so faithfuly the characters of Christ our Lord, St. John the Beloved Apostle, and Judas the Betrayer.

"In England we have recently had a most successful attempt to revive in our towns and villages that dramatic spirit which is inherent in human nature, and from no country have we received a greater stimulus in that effort and hope of success

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in our undertaking than from the land which has produced the peasants of Ober Ammergau. Your country, Sir, is gifted not only with the dramatic genius of its people, but also with other artistic ideals which seem to be a dower conferred by nature upon all your children. When members of our Committee visit your villages through your kind hospitality, they will see the spontaneous outburst of artistic natures manifest alike in the building of the humblest chalet and in the paintings which adorn its walls. If time permits them to visit your wood-carving schools they will be able to see that the Muse of Sculpture is determined not to be outdone by her sister Muse of Painting in the lavishness with which she has gifted your people. It is fit that in such a country the greatest works of art should find an abiding home. But Nature, which in our northern climes is so sparing of her gifts, which from the German Ocean to the Urals shows scarcely a hillock to break the monotony of the scenery, has in this beautiful land of yours given you not only the artistic gifts to which I have referred, but also lake and mountain, glacier, forest and waterfall, in wonderful profusion. Finally, determined in no respect to fail in her bountiful largesse, she has given strength and manliness to your men and beauty and charm to your women. I toast Bavaria the beautiful, Bavaria the artistic, Bavaria the home of the drama.

"But I also address you to-night as citizens of the great German Empire, and congratulate you upon possessing within the area of your Empire a wealth of commercial and manufacturing interests which is increasing from day to day. I congratulate you on having abolished within the Empire those great enemies of successful commerce, the Customs Houses, which at one time interfered with the free exchange of commodities within your frontiers. You have shown the whole world how great are the benefits when a number of nations agree to

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break down the tariff walls between one another. No longer does the Würtemberger pay duty on Bavarian beer when it enters his country, no longer do the iron manufactures of Westphalia pay duty when they enter the Bavarian realms. With the unification of your Empire and the establishment of the Zollverein you have been given a prosperity which is increasing with a rapidity which few nations have known.

"We have come to you to-day with a message of goodwill from our own land; we beg you not to listen, if I may use an English phrase, to the 'harebrained chatter' of 'irresponsible' journalists; we beg you to disregard all the voices that declare that there is any inherent reason in the constitution of things for hostility between two nations which have never met in hostile array on the battlefield. We ask you to believe that those who are so closely united with you in blood as the members of the Anglo-Saxon race undoubtedly are, have every reason to cultivate feelings of the deepest friendship for the kindred nation separated from them (or shall I rather say united to them) by the waters of the German Ocean. Long may the commercial relations which at present lead to such benefit to both nations continue undisturbed, and in the years when our children's children take our place may the friendliness of this banquet be perpetuated amongst them our descendants. I ask you to drink to the toast of Bavaria and Germany."

After this speech a Heligoland fisherman brought two large lobsters into the hall on a golden trident. He was accompanied by Heligoland maidens in their characteristic costumes and clanking wooden shoes. This was followed by the appearance of a huge white goose surrounded by her roasted sisters and by salad, cucumber, etc., which was borne through the hall by Roman senators. This allusion to the debt which Rome owed to the geese of the Capitol was seized at once, and

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the remark that it was better to eat geese than to use their quills occasioned much laughter.

Finally four maidens, accompanied by youths bearing wine and fruit, carried into the hall a huge English Royal Crown constructed of fruit. Everybody rose, and guests and hosts exchanged hearty handclasps. Amid a scene of indescribable enthusiasm the orchestra played "Die Wacht am Rhein," which was sung by the whole company standing.

The Englishmen could not find words to express their sense of the splendid and munificent welcome which they had received. Lord Lyveden said to his neighbour, "We are treated like kings." One of the visitors smote his fist on the table in his enthusiasm and exclaimed, "I would sooner lose £500 than miss the remembrance of this evening." The banquet lasted till midnight, and even then those who had spent so happy a time together found it difficult to part, and lingered for the further interchange of friendly words.

The musical part of the programme fully corresponded in excellence to the rest of the entertainment. There was some final choral singing by an admirable male voice choir, and the orchestra of the II Infantry Regiment, under the direction of Herr Windisch, played during the evening.

The following telegram was sent by H.R.H. the Prince Regent in answer to the telegram which was dispatched to him by the Committee from Nuremberg :

"At the very highest command, I have the honour to transmit to the Committee the best thanks of H.R.H. the Prince Regent for the telegram of greeting. H.R.H. sends the British Committee a hearty greeting of welcome to Bavarian lands, accompanied by the wish that the journey may give all the members profitable and satisfactory impressions.

"FRH. VON WIEDEMANN,

"*Adjutant-General.*"

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CHAPTER X

A ROYAL RECEPTION AT THE PALACE

THE weather on Monday could not have been more favourable for the drive through the town which formed the first item on the programme of the visitors. Several motor cars had been placed at their disposal in the kindest manner by members of the Touring Club and others. The first place to be visited was the Workmen's Museum in the Pfarrstrasse, where the visitors were received by the Central Inspector, Dr. Dyck, and the Museum officials, and also by Gewerberat Fikentscher of Speyer, who gave an explanation of the collections in English. The guests then proceeded to the Municipal Industrial School in the Liebherrstrasse and to the Müller Public Baths, where they were received by the Treasurer, Herr Wimmer. They were then conducted by the Bürgermeister, Dr. von Borscht, and the Herrn Schoner and Horburg through the building, which delighted the guests by its admirable construction and fitting up. The Dogs' Bath was particularly appreciated. The Eastern Cemetery, St. Martin's Poor House, and the Free Baths for men were also visited.

At one o'clock they repaired to the Artists' Club to partake of a luncheon which was offered them by the Upper Bavaria Chamber of Commerce and the Munich Commercial Association. The beautiful weather made it possible to have luncheon served in the court, and the company gave themselves up with great satisfaction to physical and mental enjoyment.

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Radishes, sausages, and other cold viands, with an ample supply of foaming *bock*, represented the former, and the strains of a small but excellent *Bockmusik* the latter.

Commerzienrat Pfister welcomed the guests in the name of the Commercial Society of Munich, and Councillor Stapley, of the Corporation of the City of London, replied. In his speech he congratulated Munich on its recent development and on the brilliant artistic talent of which last night's entertainment had afforded a specimen.

The apartments of the Artists' Club House were then visited, and the English guests could see for themselves what Munich artists have accomplished in the field of domestic decoration.

At two o'clock the visitors regained their motors and were driven to the north and north-west parts of the town. A half was made at the Nymphenberg Orphanage, near the Nymphenberg Canal. Councillor Grassel and the Lady Superior received the guests and conducted them to the hall, where they were greeted by the assembled children with a song. Then boys dressed as shepherds entered, and danced a shepherds' dance to a musical accompaniment, incidentally giving three cheers for the English guests. The pretty tableaux and graceful dancing delighted the visitors, who expressed their thanks for such a charming surprise. The building and garden were then inspected in detail.

Councillors Horburg and Grassel then showed them over the new Hospital of the Holy Ghost, which had only been occupied for a few days when the visit was made. The installation of a hospital is so important a part of municipal work that the members of the Committee were glad to have the opportunity of studying the latest results of German skill and science in this matter.

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Court Banquet in the Residence

At 4.30 p.m. H.R.H. the Prince Regent gave a banquet in honour of the Committee in the Court Ball Room of the Residence. The table, which was arranged in the form of a horse-shoe, contained eighty-one places, and was splendidly decorated with flowers in golden *jardinières* and other gala pieces, including the " Prince Charles " table centre in eleven parts. The hall itself was lavishly adorned with flowers from the Court gardens. The guests were in Court dress, and the scene was a brilliant one. H.R.H. the Prince Regent, who was unavoidably absent from Munich, was represented by Prince Rupprecht, who was supported by the Court Marshal Count von Seinsheim, the Master of Ceremonies Count von Moy, Adjutant Lieut-Col. von Stetten, and Rittmeister Count zu Pappenheim.

Among the guests were Mr. Cartwright, the British Minister, and Lord Lyveden, who had the places of honour on either side of the Prince, Sir John Gorst, Sir Thomas Brooke-Hitching, the Ministers of State von Podewils, von Fraundorfer, Frh. von Speidel, Reischsrat Frh. von Wurzberg, the two Bürgermeisters von Borscht and von Brunner, Railway President Hauck, Professor Dr. Sieper, British Consul Buchmann, Dr. Müller, Privy Councillor to the Legation, Herr Donle, Councillor to the Legation, Herrn Schwarz, Huber, Dall' Armi and Buchner, Directors of the Municipal College, Frh. von Pechmann, Bank Director, Herr Wolzl and Dr. Kuhles, Legal Councillors, Dr. May, Railway Director, Kommerzienrat von Pfister, Herrn Heilmann, Lebracht and Zechbauer, Herrn Feierabend, Schenk, and Dr. Pachmayr, Magisterial Councillors, and Herrn Aster, Pschorr, and Buschbeck.

As Prince Rupprecht and the guests entered the Ball Room,

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the string orchestra of the Foot Guard Regiment struck up a popular English march. The same orchestra executed during the banquet a programme of music containing a considerable number of pieces by English composers.

After the fifth course, Prince Rupprecht rose and spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen,—As you have come to study the public institutions of the Bavarian capital, you may perhaps be interested to know that some of them are due to the impulse given by B. Thompson, an Anglo-American philanthropist who lived in Munich about a hundred and twenty years ago, and to whose memory a grateful posterity has erected a monument An exchange of ideas has always a beneficial effect, resulting as it does in mutual esteem and knowledge. I therefore welcome you heartily, as the representative of my most illustrious grandfather, the Prince Regent, to the Royal Residence, and ask you to drink the health of King Edward and our blood relations, the English nation."

After the banquet, tea and coffee were served in the hall of Charles the Great.

The Gala Performance in the Prince Regent Theatre

In the evening at 7.30 the members of the Committee witnessed a brilliant performance of "Tannhäuser." The arrival of the guests was a sight in itself. Shortly before 6.30 arrived the Princes Leopold and Ludwig Ferdinand with their princesses, Prince Henry, Prince Konrad, Duke and Duchess Karl Theodor, and Duke Ludwig with Frau von Bartolf.

The performance turned out to be quite an extraordinary demonstration for the *prima donna*, Frl. Berta Morena, who appeared on the stage that night for the first time since her serious illness. When she appeared as Elizabeth in the Hall

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of Song, with every sign of joyous excitement, she was received with a storm of applause. Then she sang with the deepest feeling the great aria, "Thee, dear hall, I greet again." A wave of feeling passed through the house, and a second burst of cheering broke forth which continued for some time. The visitors were fortunate in the opportunity of hearing this fine artiste, who is so great a favourite with music lovers in Munich that her absence from the stage has been mourned as a public deprivation. Frl. Morena is said to be unrivalled in her presentation of the heroines of Wagner opera, and to be the best Aïda on the German stage.

Herr Forchhammer, from the Frankfort Opera House, gave an exceptionally interesting rendering of the part of Tannhäuser, and the orchestra did splendidly under the guidance of its famous conductor, Herr Felix Mottl.

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CHAPTER XI

THE MUNICH WATER SUPPLY AND THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS

On the next day, Tuesday, the members of the Committee left Munich at 9.10 a.m., accompanied by Bürgermeister von Borscht, Dr. Singer, and others to visit the Munich Water Works.

The special train provided by the State Railway Administration carried the party, consisting of about a hundred people, to a point close to Deisenhofen on the Holzkirchen line.

Under the guidance of the chief engineer, Herr Dahinten, the visitors first inspected some shafts that were full. Each shaft was three metres deep, and contained 1,900 cubic metres of water. The water takes three hours to flow in, and the reservoir can be emptied in the same space of time.

To show the enormous dimensions of the collecting basins, the third shaft had been emptied and illuminated with many hundred candles, so that it looked like an enchanted cavern.

In the gardens, fragrant with blossoming lilac, there were exhibited elaborate plans, giving a bird's-eye view of the reservoirs and showing the method of conducting the water to Munich. Glasses of the fresh, clear water were placed on a large table, and we have it on the authority of the Munich press that though the Germans did not care for this beverage, the Englishmen sampled it diligently and praised its purity and agreeable taste.

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After this inspection of the upper reservoirs, the party went on in the special train, through fields brilliant with yellow and crimson flowers, past Holzkirchen on the Schliersee line to Thalham.

Here the city of Munich had provided a sumptuous luncheon, which was served by waitresses dressed in the picturesque garb of the Bavarian Highlands.

From these delights the party had to tear themselves away on being reminded that they had to walk to the neighbouring Gotzingen Springs. One of the conduits which carries the water down, close to the roaring Mangfall, was reached by one of the pretty woodland paths which are laid out everywhere in connection with the Municipal Water Works. The conduit was open, and was illuminated by candles for about 100 metres up to the water-carrying layer. The mountain water rushed down, clear as crystal, through the natural filter of quaternary gravel layers.

Here Dr. Singer, Director of the Municipal Statistical Department, lectured in English on the water supply of Munich. He stated that it was the cheapest in Germany, 1,000 litres costing only 5 pfennige, and that it was the purest water that could be imagined. The city derives yearly a net profit of M. 640,000 from the Water Works.

The party then continued through one of the principal feeding canals which had been emptied under the bed of the Mangfall to the great collecting basins at the end of the Mangfall Valley district.

The special train then conveyed the visitors to Oberwarngau, where carriages were waiting for the drive to the Taubenberg, which was reached at 2 p.m. A great crowd of people were waiting for the English visitors and their Munich friends, and a "rustic meal" of five courses had been prepared for them.

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After the first course, Herr Wolzl, Member of the Reichstag and Magisterial Councillor, rose and made the following speech:

"God greet you all! With this rustic greeting I welcome you to the Taubenberg, and if it seems that by making this excursion you have wandered from your aim, which was to study the Water Works of the city, I can assure you that this is not at all the case, for the Taubenberg is the centre of the district which supplies Munich with water. . . . But the Taubenberg is not only the centre of the reservoirs: it is a place of recreation which the Munich Municipality has erected on its own land. From this mountain you can look down on the valley from almost all sides and enjoy our lovely Bavarian landscape. Soon you will not be strangers to us any more, and if up to the present it was water that separated us, we can say here that it is water which has brought us together. Still, there is something better than water, the drink of which our German poet Scheffel knows how to sing so beautifully. Let us pledge each other in this wine that we will faithfully keep the friendship which we have formed to-day, and that we will do everything to confirm it, and to win others over to this union."

The speech was received with great applause, and was replied to by Alderman Adnitt, Ex-Mayor of Northampton, in a brief but cordial speech, as follows:

"Yes, we will keep the friendship which we have here formed, and after our return we shall regard it as our most sacred duty to win new members for this union. We shall tell them of the magnificent industrial undertakings that we have seen in Germany, and especially in Munich, and we shall tell them of the festive receptions with which you have honoured us, and which will take their place among the most cherished memories of our lives. We will do everything possible to remove the late misunderstandings between Germany

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and England, so that the greatest crime which history could know—a war between Germany and England—may become an impossibility."

No sooner had the speaker finished than all present leaped to their feet, shouting—"Germany and England! Hip, hip, hurrah!" The conventional foreign idea of "the stiff Englishman" smust have received a shock on the Taubenberg from which it will hardly recover. For when a bevy of youths and girls in Bavarian peasant costume arrived and began to dance the national "shoe dance," the delight of the visitors knew no bounds, and some of the grave councillors were seen footing it merrily with the dancers.

After this demonstration they drove away cheering, and joined the train at Oberwarngau.

The special train brought back the guests at the rate of sixty miles an hour to Grosshesselhohe, and from thence they were taken to Castle Schwaneck near Pullach, for the evening *fête* arranged by the owner of the castle, Kommerzienrat Heilmann.

The guests were much impressed by the beautiful situation of the castle and the lovely view of the Isar Valley. After tea had been drunk on the terrace, dinner was announced, and the guests descended to the Knights' Hall.

The first toast was proposed by Herr Heilmann, who told his guests that Castle Schwaneck had formerly belonged to an English lady. Mr. Reynolds, in reply, expressed the hearty thanks of himself and his fellow travellers for the splendid reception that had been accorded to them. Struggling with his emotion he said, "The language of Shakespeare is not rich enough to express the gratitude that I feel towards Munich."

Bürgermeister von Borscht then told the guests in a graceful speech how happy the city of Munich was to be so splendidly represented by one of her citizens. He had wished the visitors

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from England to have the opportunity of seeing a German home, and as his own house was not large enough to receive so many guests, he had asked Kommerzienrat Heilmann to accept the honour.

Herr Heilmann replied, and stated in the course of his speech that he had sent some of his children to England that they might get to know the English language and customs.

"Do the same with your children" (he said), "and many prejudices which the two nations entertain about each other will be destroyed."

Coffee was served in the garden. The moon had broken through the clouds and showed the guests the Isar Valley sleeping in the glory of summer moonlight. Castle Schwaneck and its gardens were brilliantly illuminated, and appeared to the guests, as they drove about midnight to the station at Pullach, like a fairy picture in the red glow of Bengal fires.

The guests returned to Munich in a special train placed at their disposal by the local railway company and decorated with the British colours. After a fifteen-hours' day, every minute of which had been rich with interesting and valuable impressions, they were glad to retire to rest and prepare for the demands of the morrow.

Visit to the Bavarian Highlands

The British Committee left the Starnberger Summer Station at 9.37 a.m. by special train, and arrived in Garmisch at 11.58. The guests were welcomed at the station by the President of the Badersee Company, and by distinguished citizens of Garmisch, including Frh. von Ebner-Eschenbach, Herr Byschl, and Herr Zoppritz. The whole town was gay with festive decorations, and to the right and left of the entrance were stationed girls and youths in the costume of the Bavarian Highlands, who strewed flowers before the visitors.

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On the road to the Badersee, the visitors were hailed by peasant boys in Bavarian costume, who received them with cheerful jödeling. Lunch was provided at the hotel on the shores of the exquisite little lake on whose green waters the huge Zugspitze looks down. They then went on to the Rissersee Lake, a glorious drive through the mountains, the pleasure of which was somewhat marred by the uncertainty of the weather. This, however, did not affect the jollity of the company that gathered for dinner in the Hotel Rissersee, where pledges of good fellowship were exchanged, and the Madl Company from Garmisch delighted the visitors by their excellent performances of the national dances and songs.

A great crowd had assembled at the railway station to see the visitors off from Garmisch, and the Mayor of Barrow-in-Furness, speaking in German, expressed the hearty thanks of the Englishmen to the people of the Bavarian Highlands for their hospitality.

When the train moved off there was a storm of cheering, hands and handkerchiefs were waved, and a shower of lilac blossoms descended on the departing guests. The return to town was cheered by hearty chorus singing on the part of the Munich gentlemen, led by Bürgermeister Dr. von Borscht, while the painter Herr Quidinus illustrated to the guests the capacities of a German bass voice.

Farewell to Munich

If any of the delegates had felt it an effort to rise between four and five a.m. after the fatigue and excitement of our expedition to the Bavarian Highlands, to witness the great Corpus Christi procession, they must surely have felt amply repaid by the unique spectacle of which they were witnesses.

At seven o'clock in the morning they stood on the balcony

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of the Rathaus which looks out on the immense square, and watched the procession slowly and solemnly defiling into the enclosure, which was guarded by soldiers. We beheld a splendid Church ceremony which was also a State function, at which all the great officials took a prominent part. The route for two miles of its length was lined by troops, and military music accompanied the cortège.

The ecclesiastical dignitaries came first, the bishops and clergy in gorgeous vestments, with the Host, which was carried under a canopy with banners and lights. Following the long train of priests came the Prince Regent on foot with his son and grandson, and a number of members of the Royal Household and Ministers of State in full Court dress and wearing their decorations. The officials of the Corporation followed, wearing their uniforms and orders, and then came the members of the numerous religious orders of Munich, in their habits, white, grey, brown, and black, the University and Polytechnic students, and a number of school children. The magnificence of the total effect in one of the finest squares in Europe and under a warm May sun was indescribable, and every one felt the solemn impressiveness of the scene when the Host was carried to the altar and Mass was said in the open air, with all the impressive accompaniments of the Roman ritual, before the vast multitude which stood around.

There are now not many cities in Europe where the great Church festivals are celebrated with such a striking accompaniment of civic pomp and popular enthusiasm. It reminds one that the Bavarians are fervent Catholics and have a natural instinct for pageantry and drama which expresses itself as fully in their religious observances as in the rest of their life.

Then they inspected the apartments of the Rathaus under the guidance of Professor von Hauberriser, Councillor Schenck,

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and Dr. Pachmayr, and wrote their names in the Golden Book of the city.

The Arms Museum was shown to them by the founder, Herr Pierling, and they also saw the great wine-cellars of the Rathaus.

They then heard a lecture in English from Councillor Schoner on the philanthropic institutions of the city, and on the measures of hygienic and social reform which had been undertaken. Mr. Chiozza-Money, M.P., returned thanks to the lecturer in the name of the English delegation, and expressed the interest which he and his companions felt in the efforts made by the Municipality of Munich to deal with the Housing question.

The guests were then entertained to breakfast by the Municipality, where they were welcomed by Councillor Schenck on behalf of the First Bürgermeister. Lord Lyveden responded with thanks for the magnificent reception given to him and his friends by the city of Munich, and said to all their hosts "Auf Wiedersehen." Professor Dr. Sieper proposed the toast of the fraternally united countries, England and Germany. Other compliments followed, and after a hearty leave-taking the members of the Committee proceeded to the Central Station, which they left at 12.55 p.m. Councillors Schoner, Schenck, and Pachmayr were at the station to see them off, and they departed impressed and delighted beyond words by their memorable experiences in the capital of Bavaria.

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CHAPTER XII

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF MUNICH

THERE was nothing which impressed us more in the course of our journey than the splendid educational establishments of Frankfort and Munich. The able paper by Dr. Ziehen which was read to us at Frankfort depicts the educational policy of a great Prussian city.

The system of Munich, though on general lines resembling that of Frankfort, differs in certain details.

The Elementary Schools of Munich retain their children for two years longer than in England, the compulsory legal age being from six to sixteen.

Permission may be obtained from the Local School Commission to replace the attendance at the public schools by private instruction given by properly trained and certificated teachers.

Munich possesses fifty-two of these Primary Schools, which are not allowed to charge fees.

It must be remembered that in Germany, generally speaking, all classes, from the statesman to the cobbler, send their children to the State schools, and the system of Primary education is thus the same for all. There are of course private schools to which parents may send their children at their own expense, but it is necessary that these should reach the same standard as the public schools.

Great pains are taken to secure the best curriculum, the

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best methods of instruction, and the best materials for teaching. The pay and position of the teacher have been raised so as to secure a good class of men, while the schools and pupils are examined by medical specialists with a view to their being in the best condition demanded by modern hygienic science. To secure this end, the city expends some millions of marks annually.

The models of new school buildings of Munich were pronounced to be the finest sent in at the German Municipal Exhibition of Dresden. Their equipment includes among other things a gymnasium for both girls and boys, a shower bath, workshops for metal and wood work, drawing classrooms, a cookery school, waiting rooms in which the children sit before and after they go to their classes, a soup kitchen and a dining-room, as well as two rooms in which children who have not reached the school age may be instructed on Kindergarten lines.

They also provide a spacious playground with gymnastic appliances, a kitchen garden which assists to provide the vegetables needed for the cookery school, a school garden for botanical instruction, and finally a covered playground and hall for the Kindergarten children.

Each classroom is at least 30 feet long by 21 feet broad by 12 feet high, and is provided with Rettig's patent benches. The rooms are heated with low-pressure steam, supplied with fresh air warmed before it is admitted to the room, while the foul air is drawn off by ventilators in the roof. The floors are covered with linoleum.

Under the energetic direction of the chief educational authority, Dr. Kerchensteiner, the Primary and Continuation Schools of the city have been developed on entirely new lines. In the boys' schools a certain amount of instruction is given, beginning with the eighth class, in wood and metal work, while

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the girls begin their housekeeping and domestic economy lessons at about the same time.

The boys who are to proceed to the Continuation Schools are classified according to their future occupations for which Continuation Schools have been erected, and which include arithmetic, bookkeeping, miscellaneous business methods, and practical workshop training. New Continuation Schools have been erected in the Liebherrstrasse and Pranckstrasse, and branch establishments are being built at the Elisabethplatz and the Gotzingerplatz, and in the Rosenthal. All these training workshops have been fitted up with the latest patterns of tools and machines, and it has been said that the arrangements made for Technical Education in Munich might serve as models for any modern civilized State. The actual workshop instruction, in which drawing of plans and working from models are included, is given by master mechanics. From these apprentice schools pupils can pass on to the Assistants' and Masters' Divisions, which are carried on in the Industrial Schools in the Westenriederstrasse, in the Luisenstrasse, and in the Municipal School of Painting in the Herrenstrasse.

All boys who are passing out of the seventh class of the Primary Schools are obliged to spend three years at a Continuation School. Those who go through the eighth class of the Primary School need only spend one year in the Continuation School.

Girls are obliged to attend a Continuation course in commercial studies or housekeeping on Sundays for three years after leaving the Primary School, but in the case of girls who are prevented by business from doing this, there is a course arranged for Wednesday afternoons. They may also attend a Girls' Continuation School regularly through the week, but this is optional.

Instruction in housekeeping, cookery, needlework, and

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drawing is compulsory in the eighth class of the Girls' Primary Schools and in the Girls' Continuation Schools, but instruction in French is optional.

Assistants in various trades who are too old for the ordinary Continuation Schools can take special courses arranged for them, or go to the Municipal Technical Schools, in which there are also courses for master workmen.

Munich is particularly rich in institutions for Secondary Education. There are no less than five Gymnasia, which correspond to English public schools, four Real Gymnasia, which give an education corresponding to that given in the modern side of an English public school, and the Realschulen. There are also excellent Technical Schools. Munich also possesses a school for Building, a school for Applied Art, a Municipal Commercial Academy for boys, and a Training College for women teachers of trades and occupations, another for female teachers, a Blind Asylum and Deaf and Dumb Institute, and an Institute for the training of crippled children. There are two private schools for brewing, in addition to the State school for brewing, which is situated about an hour's journey from Munich.

At the head of the institutions for the education of girls stand the Municipal High Schools, the Royal Max-Joseph Foundation, the Munchen-Nymphenburg Institution for Female Education, and the school of the Englischen Fräulein at Perg-am-Laim. There are also a large number of excellent and successful private schools for girls.

Among the Trade Schools and Technical Institutions should be mentioned the Photographic Institute, the Women's Division of the School of Applied Art, the School for Teaching Housework, the Women's School of Agriculture.

We ought not to omit mention of the scientific lectures and readings instituted by the association for popular High School

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courses and the Society for Popular Hygiene; and also the courses of education for girls and women and the private gymnasium instruction for girls which is carried on by the Association for Popular Education and has received the support of the State. Since the winter session of 1903–4, women who can produce certificates equal in value to the matriculation examination at the University may become matriculated students at the University. Moreover, since 1905–6 women students are permitted to attend the lectures at the Royal Polytechnic.

It is needless to say, in view of the world-wide reputation of Munich as an art centre, that there are numerous private schools of painting, drawing, and sculpture in addition to the Academy of Fine Arts.

The Academy is open to men, either Germans or foreigners, who have completed their eighteenth and not exceeded their thirtieth year. Students must show the necessary test works and educational certificates. One year's probation is required, and the course lasts for seven years.

There is also the Academy of Music in the Odeonsplatz, which provides an education in every branch of music and is open to natives and foreigners without distinction of sex. It is under the direction of the famous conductor, Herr Felix Mottl.

Space fails to dwell on the old and famous University, which ranks as the second in Germany in point of numbers, having had no less than 4,609 students enrolled on its books in the winter session of 1903–4. The State has recently devoted large sums to the erection of additional buildings.

There are also an excellent Polytechnic, one of the most famous in the world, and an excellent Veterinary College. We must not omit the great Royal and State Library, which is the largest in the world outside of London and Paris, and contains

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over 900,000 volumes and 40,000 manuscripts, some of which are priceless and unique.

Munich also possesses several institutions for Military education, such as the Military Academy, the Artillery and Engineering School, the Military School, Cadet Corps, and Riding School, while there is a School for Non-commissioned Officers in the neighbourhood of Bruck. There are also institutions which prepare boys for the Naval Service.

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CHAPTER XIII

HEIDELBERG—MANNHEIM—KÖNIGSWINTER—COLOGNE

On May 31st, the members of the British Municipal Committee arrived at the beautiful city of Heidelberg, and were met at the railway station by four representatives of the Municipality, Councillors Ellmer, Leymann, Spitzer and Winter, and by the University Professors Dr. Hoops and Dr. Holsberg.

The guests were first of all conducted to the two hotels where rooms had been reserved for them, the Europaischerhof and the Grand Hotel. After this there was time for a drive round the city before the State Banquet in the Schloss Hotel, which began at 8.30.

The banqueting room was tastefully decorated and brilliant with uniforms. There were present, in addition to the representatives of the Municipality, Prince Wilhelm of Sachsen Weimar, Ober-Regierungsrat Dr. Becker, and the Pro-Rector of the University, Geheimer Hofrat Dr. Jellinek. Selections from the works of English composers were played by the Municipal Orchestra during the evening, and the graceful compliment involved was fully appreciated.

Ober-bürgermeister Dr. Wilckens proposed the first toast in the following terms :

"I greet our dear and valued friends from England, who have come to Germany for the study of Municipal Institutions, most heartily in the name of the town, and I wish to express our sincere gratitude and satisfaction that Heidelberg in

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particular should have the honour of this visit. It is true we cannot draw their attention to magnificent municipal institutions such as Frankfort, Nuremberg, or Munich are able to show. But we may nevertheless claim that, if our town is small in proportion, it is progressive in its development, and that the Municipality endeavours to keep pace with this development. We have one advantage over other towns which has always made a deep impression on Englishmen, and that is the attractive situation of the town, the charm of its surroundings, and especially the pearl of the Neckar Valley, the famous Heidelberg Castle. From the glorious week in the June of 1613 when Elizabeth Stuart, the youthful bride of the 'Winter King' of Bohemia, Frederick V., Elector Palatine of the Rhine, entered here to spend a short period of happiness with him, up to the day, in the 'sixties of last century, when the present king Edward VII. and the Danish princess Alexandra met here as a betrothed couple, and the time, two decades later, when the sons of the English king were sent here to study,—these advantages of Heidelberg have always been recognized by the English, and we are glad to have had for a long while a small English colony in our town. The relations between the citizens of the great British Empire and ourselves have thereby been made easy and have always been cordial. I can only hope that to-day's visit of our highly honoured guests from England will strengthen and vivify the old good relations between the members of both nations. But I hope also it will be a proof that the two nations wish to live and work in peace and amity. . . . That the two illustrious monarchs who guard the destinies of the two great empires with a firm and sure hand, King Edward VII. and the Emperor William II., have this object in hand we all know. But we know also that the illustrious ruler of Baden, the Grand Duke Ferdinand, the venerable monarch who last year, in enviable health and

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DR. WILCKENS, OBER-BURGERMEISTER OF HEIDELBERG.

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strength, celebrated his eightieth birthday and his golden wedding, and who has now ruled for fifty-five years in our smaller fatherland with wisdom and justice, has always been an active supporter of these aspirations, and I think therefore that I may be certain of your concurrence if I begin the toasts by proposing, 'His Majesty King Edward VII. of England, the German Emperor William II., and H.R.H. the Grand Duke Frederick of Baden.'"

When the enthusiastic hurrahs and the strains of the National Anthem had ceased, the Ober-bürgermeister added:

"Permit me to add to the toast I have just proposed another, that of our dear guests. We thank you, highly honoured gentlemen from England, most heartily that you have come to us, and we wish you a very pleasant time in Heidelberg. Unfortunately your stay will be very short. But we will make it our business to help you to make the best of the few hours you are spending among us, so that your impressions of Heidelberg may not be superficial. For the rest, we hope you will put up with what a smaller town can offer you, and we welcome you most heartily to our old city of the Muses."

Director Dr. Holzberg referred to the number of young Englishmen who had received their education at Heidelberg, and declared, in proposing the toast of the Municipal Committee, coupled with the name of the President, Lord Lyveden, that international intercourse was a sure guarantee of peace.

Lord Lyveden responded, and made a humorous allusion to the custom of duelling among the German students. "We hope (he said) that the fact that serious duels in this and other countries are becoming more and more rare is one of the many signs that, in spite of exaggerated national armaments, we are approaching a period of untroubled peace for the whole world. We hope the day is not far distant when the nations will avoid

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serious damage in their encounters with the same success as do the Heidelberg students in their duels to-day."

The Pro-Rector of the University, Dr. Jellinek, remarked on the fact that while in the past England had to some extent stood aloof from the movement of ideas on the Continent and had worked out her destiny independently, this isolation was to a great extent breaking down. In the Middle Ages the nations were connected by their Universities. Bologna and Paris, Oxford and Cambridge, Prague and Heidelberg, founded more than half a millennium ago that unity of science which unites nations in one brotherhood. To-day German science remains universal in its scope. Germany has given close investigation to the political structures of two nations—Rome and England. Rome stood for the *Imperium*, the idea of Government, England for *Libertas*, political liberty. The ideal of Rome was rule, of England freedom. But the German idea of freedom excludes every wanton war waged for the purpose of aggression. If England is not to become unfaithful to her great past, she must entertain peaceful sentiments, especially towards kindred peoples. The leadership of the world to-day belongs to the Germanic peoples, and Germany, England and America to-day are called upon to create the German period in the world's history. The towns are the bearers of civilizing ideas, since civilization is simply municipal culture, the object of which is to produce the *civis*, the citizen, not the pugnacious soldier.

The toast of the City and University of Heidelberg was proposed by Sir John Gorst, who acknowledged the great debt which English culture owes to the German Universities. He concluded by singing the first verse of "Alt Heidelberg, du feine," after which the remaining verses of Scheffel's famous song were enthusiastically sung by hosts and guests together.

Dr. Lunn then proposed the toast of the Ober-bürgermeister

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and His Magnificence the Pro-Rector. He mentioned that the Rhodes Scholarships had been the means of bringing many Germans to study at Oxford. The object of the exchange of visits which their Committee had organized was to promote such a sense of brotherliness that war would become impossible. The contention that war was inevitable was the most foolish of all heresies. Every member of the Committee ought to do all in his power to refute this falsehood and to prevent the prophets of evil from triumphing.

Professor Hoops referred to the immense expansion of Germany within the last few decades, but dwelt on the peaceful intentions of the German people.

The evening was far advanced when the last English guests, who had held on with an endurance which their hosts pronounced " truly Germanic " in spite of their tiring journey from Munich, returned to their hotels in the carriages which the city had placed at their disposal.

The following morning at 9.30 the visitors started for a walk round the town. They first visited the Hallen Swimming Baths, where they were received by Director Kukuck and Treasurer Burgin.

The fine modern Town Hall on the banks of the Neckar was much admired by the visitors. They were received and shown over the building by Councillor Roesler. They then proceeded to the University Library.

The University of Heidelberg is the oldest in Central Europe, after those of Prague and Vienna. It was founded by Elector Ruprecht I. in 1386, and attained its period of greatest prosperity at the period of the Reformation, when it was the chief Protestant seat of learning in Germany. From it was issued the celebrated " Heidelberg Confession." It suffered much during the terrible troubles of the Thirty Years' War and the devastation of the Palatinate by the

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French under Louis XIV. In 1693 the city was so thoroughly devastated by the French that only one house, now used as an inn, was left standing. The University was reconstituted by the Elector Charles Frederick of Baden in 1804, and took on a new lease of life. It is now resorted to not only by students from all parts of Germany, but by large numbers of English and Americans.

The Library is a splendid collection, containing nearly half a million volumes and a large number of valuable manuscripts.

After visiting the Library, members drove to the Castle, the largest mediæval castle in Germany, and one of the most beautiful in Europe. It is now to a great extent in ruins. The ancient ivy-clad ramparts, half buried in magnificent woods, look down on the city and the verdant plain of the Neckar. It was founded in the 13th century by the Count Palatine Rudolph I., rebuilt a hundred years later, and enlarged by subsequent Electors.

The Otto Heinrichs-Bau, built in 1556, is a splendid example of the early Renaissance style, with a richly decorated façade, adorned with statues by Colins, the sculptor of Malines. The Friedrichs-Bau, erected in 1901–7, is less richly decorated, but perhaps more imposing in general effect.

The cellar contains the famous Tun of Heidelberg, a huge cask capable of holding 49,000 gallons. The present tun, which was made in 1751, is fourth in the succession, the first having been made in 1591, the second in 1662, and the third in 1728 by order of successive Electors.

Memorials of the young English princess who made her home for a short time in Heidelberg are to be found in the Elisabeth-Pforte, erected by the Elector Frederick V. in honour of his consort, and in the Englische-Bau or Elisabeth-Bau, built at the same period.

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MANNHEIM AND LUDWIGSHAFEN

From the historical associations of Heidelberg the Municipal delegates had to hurry away at 12.28 p.m. to busy Mannheim, to which they made a flying visit by invitation of the Municipality.

Mannheim and its twin-town Ludwigshafen on the opposite bank of the Rhine, constitute the most important commercial centre of the Upper Rhineland. Mannheim is the largest inland port of Europe, and possesses enormous municipal and State docks. It is said to be the most regularly built town in Germany. It was founded in 1606 by the Elector Palatine Frederick IV., and in 1721 became the official residence of the Electors. The Grand Ducal palace contains an interesting collection of pictures and antiquities, and the Theatre is one of the best in South Germany.

The busy centre of Ludwigshafen is practically a modern creation, having been begun in the middle of last century as a transpontine suburb of Mannheim. It is now an important centre of the manufacture of aniline dyes, a manufacture which has been wrested from England by the superiority of German technical education.

The growth of this industry is one of the stock instances of the practical value of scientific research, as until an English chemist, the late Sir William Perkin, a valued friend of the writer's, discovered the value of coal-tar products, they were practically wasted. The value of the dyes manufactured from coal tar in Germany is now estimated at about £12,254,900, and the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrikat at Ludwigshafen exports three-fourths of its dyes to foreign countries.

This great firm employs about 7,400 persons, including chemists and other officials. When the firm was founded in 1865, the number of hands employed averaged thirty.

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The firm is honourably distinguished by the care taken of the workpeople. The sanitary precautions are very rigid and strictly carried out. Every employee is required to wash thoroughly before leaving the works, and for this purpose 45 large rooms with the necessary appliances are provided. Each workman employed in dye-making has a special place where he can change his clothes and hang them up. There is no charge for the use of the baths, and towels and soap are provided gratis.

The Housing Scheme provided by the firm is of great interest, and may be compared with similar enterprises in England. They have erected 146 blocks of buildings, accommodating 552 families or 3,000 persons. Each house stands alone, surrounded by a garden, and is divided into four tenements. Every tenement has a separate entrance and a separate garden plot attached to it.

The workmen's flats consist of two good-sized rooms, a smaller room, a kitchen, and two cellars, and the rent is 1*s.* 9¾*d.* per week or £4 12*s.* a year. This rent is about one-third of what is charged in the town. The cost of erecting these blocks amounted to £134,804, and the scheme was adopted by the firm to attach a steady class of men to the works.

The firm have also established a fund for Insurance against Sickness, to which the workpeople contribute. The fund renders assistance during 26 weeks of illness, and those members whose wages do not exceed five shillings per day pay 3¾ per cent. of their wages to it. At the end of 1905 the number of members of the fund was 7,240. Medical assistance is given free of charge in case of sickness, and a sanatorium is maintained by the firm for tuberculous patients.

A Savings Bank has also been established, receiving deposits up to £50 in a year and a total of £250. The firm gives its own security for the deposits. At the end of 1905

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HERR C. A. NIESSEN, C.V.O., H.B.M. CONSUL AT COLOGNE.

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there were 1,960 deposits, and a total sum deposited of £70,916.

It is not surprising to learn that disputes between employers and employed are rare at Ludwigshafen, and that the need of an Arbitration Board has not hitherto been felt.

KÖNIGSWINTER

On Saturday morning the visitors said a regretful good-bye to beautiful Heidelberg and set off for Königswinter, where Consul Niessen extended to them once more his generous hospitality. After a visit to the Drachenfels, where they took tea, the delegates arrived at the hotel at Königswinter, where they were entertained at a banquet given by Consul Niessen. There were present among others, Herren Schmidt of Cologne and Kieschke of Essen, representing the railway world, Post Office Director Kriesche of Cologne, Bürgermeisters Farwick and Laue of Cologne, the Commandant of the Fortress, Major Keppler, and Bürgermeister Kreitz of Königswinter.

Consul Niessen welcomed the guests and expressed the hope that they had not only increased by their visit their knowledge of German municipal institutions, but had also become convinced that Germany was animated throughout by a friendly spirit towards England. He closed his speech with the aspiration that the Rhine, which had for so long served the purposes of commerce between the nations, might become the bond of a lasting peace between them.

The same idea was expressed in all the English speeches, among which should be mentioned that of Sir John Gorst, who, referring to the social and industrial progress of Germany, emphasized the point that England had no reason to be jealous of or concerned at these successes, and that Germany's indus-

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trial development was an advantage to England in view of the close connection between the countries. Bürgermeister Kreitz voiced the welcome of the town of Königswinter.

After the banquet the Consul arranged a most charming fête on the Rhine, during which the town of Königswinter and the heights of the Drachenfels and the Petersburg were illuminated with coloured lights. A fleet of illuminated boats sailed up and down the river, accompanied by the strains of music and the songs of two choirs which were on board one of the boats. The fairy-like beauty of the scene will long dwell in the memories of those who beheld it.

COLOGNE

The last halt of the delegates was made at Cologne, where they were the guests of the English Club. Sir John Gorst was formally received as an honorary member, amid the applause of the assembled company. In his speech of welcome, Herr Franz Richrath rightly emphasized the important part which had been played by the English Club at Cologne in bringing about the present improved understanding between England and Germany. Herr Farwick pointed out in an interesting speech that the development of German municipal institutions had been hindered by conditions with which England, happily for herself, was not familiar. The country had for a long time been sacrificed to political and dynastic struggles, and had been plunged in the direst poverty. It was only within the recollection of men now living that United Germany had been able to co-ordinate her forces and start on her career of industrial progress and expansion.

Lord Lyveden, Mr. Stapley, and Sir John Gorst also spoke, expressing warm feelings of gratitude for all the kindness and friendship which they had experienced from their German hosts.

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This feeling found further expression in the telegram sent on behalf of the Committee by Lord Lyveden, Sir John Gorst, and Dr. Lunn, from Königswinter to the Kaiser in Potsdam. It ran as follows :

" The British Committee for the Study of Foreign Municipal Institutions, on the last day of their visit to Germany, resting for an evening at Königswinter, desire with all respect to thank your Majesty and the German nation for all the many kindnesses that they have received. They trust that the result of their studies will be of benefit to the cities to which they belong, and that the kind words which have greeted them in every city may find an echo in the hearts of their countrymen, and thus strengthen the bonds which unite the two great branches of the Teutonic peoples."

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APPENDIX A

MEMBERS WHO VISITED SOUTH GERMANY IN MAY 1906.

PRESIDENT:

THE LORD LYVEDEN.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

THE RIGHT. HON. SIR JOHN GORST, Former Minister of Education.
SIR THOMAS BROOKE-HITCHING, J.P., Ex-Sheriff of the City of London, Mayor of Marylebone.

TREASURER:

A. K. CARLYON, Esq., J.P., D.L., Ex-High Sheriff of the County of Middlesex.

HON. SECRETARY:

HENRY S. LUNN, Esq., M.D., J.P.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES:

PERCY ALDEN, Esq., M.P. for Tottenham.
ALDERMAN R. WINFREY, Esq., M.P. for South Norfolk.

HONORARY INTERPRETER:

A. BÜSSWEILER, Esq.

MEMBERS:

ALDERMAN F. G. ADNITT, Ex-Mayor of Northampton.
SAMUEL AITKEN, Esq., Mayor of Gloucester.
H. M. BARNET, Esq., J.P., Ex-Provost of Kirkcaldy.
W. J. BASSET-LOWKE, Esq.
G. R. BISHOP, Esq., Clerk to the Justices, Northampton.
G. S. BLAKEWAY, Esq., Town Clerk, Gloucester.
T. F. BUTLER, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Barrow-in-Furness.
L. G. CHIOZZA-MONEY, Esq., M.P. for Paddington.
J. CLOUDSLEY, Esq., J.P., Corporation of the City of London.
H. J. DANIELS, Esq., J.P., Ex-Mayor of Stamford.
T. L. DODDS, Esq., Mayor of Birkenhead.
E. G. EASTON, Esq.
JOHN FIELDING, Esq., Sheriff of Gloucester.
FRANCIS GEORGE, Esq., Town Clerk, Banff.
J. GRIFFITH, Esq., Town Clerk, Newcastle.
J. FLINTON HARRIS, Esq.
MAJOR HART, J.P., Ex-Mayor of Stamford.
G. S. HEATH, Esq., J.P., Ex-Mayor of Barrow-in-Furness.
G. HIGGS, Esq., J.P., C.C., Ex-Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Stamford.
ALDERMAN HEPTON, Esq., Leeds Town Council.
COUNCILLOR E. LEWIS, Ex-Mayor of Northampton.
J. H. LILE, Esq., J.P., Corporation of the City of London.
W. MIDDLEBROOK, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Morley.
H. G. MONTGOMERY, Esq., M.P. for Somerset (Bridgewater).
D. B. MORRIS, Esq., Town Clerk, Stirling.
COUNCILLOR E. S. M. PERowne, Paddington Boro' Council.
COUNCILLOR W. REYNOLDS, London County Council.
C. H. ROCHE, Esq., Mayor of Daventry.
ALAN SANDERS, Esq.
A. H. SCOTT, Esq., M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne.
RICHARD STAPLEY, Esq., Corporation of the City of London.
GEORGE M. TEBBUTT, Esq., J.P.
P. A. THOMSON, Esq., Town Clerk, Ayr.
ALDERMAN W. B. TRICK, J.P., Mayor of Stoke Newington.
E. WINDEATT, Esq., Town Clerk, Totnes.
ALDERMAN E. WHITE, J.P., London County Council.

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APPENDIX B

* * *

THE PROGRAMME OF THE

Return Visit

OF

GERMAN OBER-BÜRGERMEISTERS, BÜRGERMEISTERS, AND COUNCILLORS TO ENGLAND

May 14th to May 19th, 1906

DAILY ARRANGEMENTS AND PROGRAMME

On arrival, Sunday Evening, May 13th, the German visitors will be met at St. Paul's Station, City of London, and proceed to De Keyser's Royal Hotel, Victoria Embankment, where they will be the guests of the British Committee until Saturday, May 19th, 1906

MONDAY, May 14th, 1906

10.0. Meeting of the Reception Committee at De Keyser's Hotel, to be introduced to the German Visitors.

10.45. Leave hotel in carriages for the Guildhall Museum, Library, and Picture Gallery of the Corporation of London.

12.45. Leave Guildhall for Mercers Hall, Cheapside, where the visitors and Committee will be entertained to Luncheon by the Worshipful Master and Wardens of the Ancient Guild of the Mercers Company.

3.0. Leave Mercers Hall for drive to the Royal Parks, passing *en route* the General Post and Telegraph Buildings, New Central Sessions House, through Oxford Street and Portland Place into Regent's Park, thence through Harley Street to Hyde Park, pass Albert Memorial and Albert Hall, and thence by Constitution Hill to Buckingham Palace, to St. James's Palace and Park and along the Thames Embankment, arriving at hotel at 5 o'clock.

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7.15. Banquet at De Keyser's Royal Hotel. Lord Avebury will
for preside. The toast of the German Emperor will be proposed by
7.30. the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War. The Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade, the Right Hon. the Lord Advocate for Scotland, The Paymaster-General, The First Commissioner of Works, and The Secretary of the Board of Education will be present. The representatives of the German Embassy will also welcome the visitors.

TUESDAY, MAY 15th, 1906

10.0. Leave hotel in carriages to visit the headquarters of the London Fire Brigade, Southwark. Demonstration by Firemen.
11.15. Leave for Hugh Myddelton and Monnow Road Schools, under control of the London County Council.
12.30. Luncheon at *Tribune* Newspaper Office by invitation of Mr. Franklin Thomasson, M.P., proprietor. To be followed by a short paper on Traffic and Traction, by Mr. James Dalrymple (Manager, Glasgow Corporation Tramways).
3.0. Leave *Tribune* Office to view Houses of Parliament, after which the visitors will be entertained to Tea on the Terrace by the President (Lord Lyveden).
5.0. Visit London County Council Municipal Dwellings, Millbank, afterwards the Generating Station of the Underground Electric Railways Company, Ltd., Chelsea, at the invitation of Edgar Speyer, Esq., Chairman.
7.45. Dinner at Savoy Hotel, 8 o'clock, by the invitation of Sir Horace and Lady B. Marshall. Reception, 7.45.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16th, 1906

VISIT TO WINDSOR CASTLE

by gracious invitation of

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

9.15. Leave hotel for Paddington Station.
10.0. Leave Paddington Station by special train.
10.33. Arrive Windsor. Drive to Mausoleum and Frogmore Gardens.
12.45. Proceed to Castle.
1.0. Lunch. After Lunch, view State Apartments and St. George's Memorial Chapel.
4.25. Leave by special train.
4.57. Arrive Paddington.

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7.0. Banquet by the Association of Municipal Corporations at the Hotel Cecil, to which the Ober-bürgermeisters and some of the visitors have been invited by the President, Sir Albert Rollit, and the Committee. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Prime Minister, will be present.

7.0. All the other visitors will drive to the Austrian Exhibition at Earl's Court to Dinner.

10.30. Carriages at main entrance. Back to hotel.

THURSDAY, MAY 17th, 1906

9.30. Carriages to the terminus of the Baker Street and Waterloo Tube Railway at Kennington, *viâ* Embankment and Westminster Bridge.

10.15. Inspect Generating Station. Leave by Tube Railway to Oxford Circus, where change to Central London Tube Railway to Shepherd's Bush.

10.45. Alight at Shepherd's Bush and proceed by special tramcars, kindly placed at the service of the visitors by Sir Clifton Robinson, Chairman of the United Tramways Company, to Central Power Station, arriving at 11 o'clock.

11.30. Leave Station and proceed *viâ* Brentford, Isleworth, and Twickenham to the Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court, arriving 12.30.

1.0. Luncheon at the Mitre Hotel, on the invitation of Sir Clifton Robinson.

2.30. Visit Hampton Court Palace and Gardens (the Palace of Cardinal Wolsey).

4.0. Return by special trams to Shepherd's Bush, arriving 5.30. Thence by Central Tube Railway to Post Office Station, returning by carriages to hotel.

7.30 Dinner at Prince's Restaurant, by the invitation of the Members of the Eighty Club.

10.45. Reception by Lady Haversham at 9, Grosvenor Square.

A.M.

11.0. The Ober-bürgermeisters will attend the Annual Meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporations at the Mansion House.

12.15. Leave for Guildhall to be present at Lunch to T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, by invitation of the Corporation of London.

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FRIDAY, MAY 18th, 1906

10.0. Visit the new thoroughfares, Kingsway and Aldwych, and Kingsway Tramway.

11.0. His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to express his desire to receive the Ober-Bürgermeisters and other visitors at Buckingham Palace, at 12 o'clock noon.

1.30. Luncheon at the Mansion House by invitation of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

3.0. Drive to hotel. Carriages will be at the disposal of the visitors to drive during the afternoon to other Municipal Institutions, or to Art Galleries, Shops, or other places of interest.

8.0. Gala Performance at the Alhambra Theatre of Varieties, in honour of the German Visitors.

11.0. Carriages at Charing Cross Road entrance will drive back to hotel.

SATURDAY, MAY 19th, 1906

VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM

and the Model Village of Bourneville, on the invitation of

GEORGE CADBURY, Esq.

8.30. Carriages at hotel to drive to railway station *en route* for Birmingham. Train leaves Euston, 9.20.

11.30. On arrival at Birmingham the visitors will be welcomed by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Members of the Corporation. Reception at the City Hall, after which the visitors will view several Municipal buildings.

Leave Birmingham for the Garden Village of Bourneville, where Luncheon will be partaken, after which the visitors will be shown through the model village and its institutions. Leave Bourneville for London. Dinner will be served on the train.

9.45. Arrive at Euston, where carriages will be waiting to convey visitors to hotel.

On arrival at hotel the Committee will bid farewell to the visitors.

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GERMAN MUNICIPAL PARTY

THE OBER-BURGERMEISTER OF BERLIN.
THE OBER-BÜRGERMEISTER OF AACHEN.
THE OBER-BÜRGERMEISTER OF DRESDEN.
THE OBER-BÜRGERMEISTER OF COLOGNE.
THE OBER-BÜRGERMEISTER OF CHARLOTTENBURG.
HERR DR. VON MEISTER, C.V.O.
(REGIERUNGS PRAESIDENT OF THE FRANKFORT-WIESBADEN DISTRICT, WIESBADEN)
HERR REGIERUNGS-ASSESSOR DR. KUESTER, MINISTERIUM DES INNERN, BERLIN.
HERR STADTRAT SCHAEFER, BERLIN.
HERR STADTRAT BOHM, BERLIN.
HERR STADTRAT MANSLAU, BERLIN.
HERR STADTRAT SELBERG, BERLIN.
HERR STADTRAT DR. MUENSTERBERG, BERLIN.
HERR STADTRAT ALBERTI, BERLIN.
HERR STADTRAT WEIGERT.
HERR DEPUTY STAPF, BERLIN.
HERR STADTVERORDNETER CASSELL, BERLIN.
HERR STADTVERORDNETER ROSENOW, BERLIN.
FRAULEIN KIRSCHNER, BERLIN.
HERR BÜRGERMEISTER LEUPOLD, DRESDEN.
HERR STADTRAT DR. KRETSCHONER, DRESDEN.
HERR STADTBAURAT ERLWEIN, DRESDEN.
HERR JUSTIZRAT DR. STOECKEL, DRESDEN.
FRAU JUSTIZRAT DR. STOECKEL, DRESDEN.
HERR KOMMERZIENRAT MENZ, DRESDEN.
FRAU KOMMERZIENRAT MENZ, DRESDEN.
HERR CONSUL NIESSEN, C.V.O., COLOGNE.
FRAU CONSUL NIESSEN, COLOGNE.
HERR REGIERUNGSRAT DR. ZSCHIRNT, COLOGNE.
HERR STADTVERORDNETER AUER, COLOGNE.
HERR STADTVERORDNETER THONNISSEN, COLOGNE.
HERR STADTVERORDNETER KYLL, COLOGNE.
HERR FRANZ RICHRAT, COLOGNE.
FRAU RICHRAT, COLOGNE.
HERR BEIGEORDNETER EBBING, AACHEN.
HERR STADTVERORDNETER GEHEIMER KOMMERZIENRAT DELIUS, AACHEN.
HERR STADTVERORDNETER KOMMERZIENRAT VOSSEN, AACHEN.
HERR BÜRGERMEISTER MATTING, CHARLOTTENBURG.
HERR STADTVERORDNETER VORSTEHER ROSENBERG, CHARLOTTENBURG.
HERR STADTVERORDNETER VORSTEHER KAUFFMANN, CHARLOTTENBURG.

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THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

*The Rt. Hon. Lord Lyveden (President).
The Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury.
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gorst (Vice-President).
Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart. (Vice-President), Lord Provost of Glasgow.
Sir William Huggins, K.C.B. (Vice-President), President of the Royal Society.
*Sir Thomas Brooke-Hitching (Vice-President), Ex-Sheriff of London.
*J. L. Grossmith, Esq., C.C. (Hon. Treasurer).
*Sir Thomas D. Pile, Bart., J.P., D.L. (Hon. Secretary), Ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin.
*Henry S. Lunn, Esq., M.D., F.R.G.S. (Hon. Secretary).

The Rt. Hon. Earl of Lonsdale.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird.
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The Rt. Hon. Lord Weardale.
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